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United Press International

The pope signed the code of canon law Tuesday, watched by Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger of West Germany, center, and Archbishop José Rosalio Castillo Lara of Venezuela.

EC Agrees on Fishing Quotas, Aid for Denmark

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — Denmark and other European Community countries agreed Tuesday on a system of national fishing quotas, ending years of haggling for the dwindling stocks of fish in common waters.

Ministers from the 10 countries signed an agreement outlining where each country's fishermen could go and how much of the major species they could catch. The species covered by the agreement are cod, haddock, pollack, whiting, redfish, plaice and mackerel.

A compromise setting mackerel quotas made the final agreement possible. It gave Denmark the right to catch up to 22,000 tons of mackerel this year, including 7,000 tons in disputed seas west of Scotland.

After that, Denmark will be barred from the area. Starting in 1984, if Danish fishermen cannot catch a 25,000-ton mackerel quota in other waters, the EC budget will give them special financial aid.

"After nearly four years of difficult and tough negotiations, the government has succeeded in obtaining a remarkably fine agreement, to the benefit of the British fishing industry," said Britain's agriculture minister, Peter Walker.

"Reason has finally prevailed over passion," said Joseph Erti, the West German agriculture minister, who presided over the decisive session. "We have laid the basis which offers us the possibility for a reasonable management of the fish reserves and enables us to carry out the fisheries policy on a better organized basis for the future."

Mr. Erti said the agreement also strengthened the EC position toward non-EC countries. Agreements signed with Norway, Sweden and the Faeroe Islands will now go into effect, he said, and a framework agreement signed with Finland can be worked out further.

Kent Kirk, a spokesman for Danish fishermen and a member of the European Parliament, said he endorsed the agreement. Mr. Kirk was fined $48,000 earlier this month for fishing in British waters to dramatize Denmark's demands.

Fishing experts said it was unlikely that Danish fishermen would be able to find 25,000 tons of mackerel outside Scottish waters and that the special aid would probably be necessary. The amount of aid will be established by the EC Commission but must be approved by the other member countries.

The agreement calls for a three-year appropriation of 250 million European currency units ($230 million) to help countries decommission or modernize fleets, explore for new schools of fish and build hatcheries.

From 1973 to 1978 the yearly EC catch averaged 1.5 million tons. The new policy will reduce the annual catch by about 125,000 tons.

Pope Signs New Canons to Make Changes in Church Rules Official

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul II signed a new code of canon law Tuesday that translates reforms made by the Second Vatican Council and other modern changes into everyday rules for the world's 760 million Roman Catholics.

The code upholds the bans on abortion, divorce and artificial birth control. Women are given a greater role in church functions but are still barred from the priesthood. The code no longer bans Catholics from marrying non-Catholics but says local bishops must approve such marriages first.

Interfaith marriages, like other formal changes in the code, have been approved for some time, but the new code makes them official.

Senior churchmen made clear at a news conference that the code of 1,752 canons brings no sweeping changes in church doctrine and discipline.

It reduces the offenses warranting automatic excommunication — the church's supreme penalty — from 37 to seven: heresy or renouncing one's faith and causing schism; desecration of the Eucharist; abortion; physical violence against the pope; violation by a priest of the secrecy of the confessional; consecration of a bishop without papal mandate; and abuse by a priest of the power of absolution.

Roman Catholics who become Freemasons or join anti-church organizations no longer face automatic excommunication.

The code becomes effective Nov. 27, the first day of Advent, giving Catholics more than 10 months to study how it differs from the 1917 version it replaces. Archbishop José Rosalio Castillo Lara of Venezuela headed the pontifical commission that worked for 17 years on revising the canons.

The code increases the authority of national bishops' conferences, which will draft their own, complementary rules. Further, bishops and priests will be encouraged to solve conflicts in their territory.

Women can serve on a number of church courts and diocesan commissions, including those dealing with marriage and annulment. Where there is a severe shortage of priests, laymen and women are in effect allowed to run a parish, perform weddings and preside at funerals, with permission from the local bishop. They cannot say Mass or hear confessions.

Pio Ciprioti, an Italian lawyer, who was responsible for revising the penal section of the code, said that it aimed to promote spiritual welfare rather than prescribe penalties for every transgression.

The code includes a ban on union activity by priests and nuns and clearly states that they are forbidden from holding offices that involve public power unless they have authorization from their local bishops, Mr. Ciprotti said at a news conference before the pope signed the code.

Mr. Ciprotti said priests and nuns may serve as advisers to government commissions, such as those dealing with drug rehabilitation or youth problems. Local bishops may allow priests and nuns to have roles in political parties or unions if it is considered "for the common good or the defense of church rights," he said.

Pope John Paul has said several times that "priests should be priests and politicians should be politicians," but exceptions have been made, as in Nicaragua, where two priests are cabinet ministers. The old code made no specific reference to priests and nuns holding public office or leading unions.

In one example of giving local churches more autonomy, the code reduces the number of mandatory holy days from 10 to two: Christmas and one feast dedicated to the Virgin Mary. National churches can choose the second day and include others according to local tradition.

No text of the code was released. The Vatican said it may be months before it is translated from Latin and made available to the public.

Reagan Says U.S. Ready and Willing To Talk on Arms

By Fred Farris
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan declared Tuesday night the United States was ready and willing to negotiate with the Soviet Union "with firmness and dedication" to achieve an arms agreement that is verifiable and fair to both sides.

In his annual State of the Union speech to Congress, the president noted the change in Soviet leader-

A poll shows reduced support for President Reagan. Page 2.

ship and said, "We are prepared for a positive change in Soviet-American relations. But the Soviet Union must show, by deeds as well as words, a sincere commitment to respect the rights and sovereignty of the family of nations."

"Responsible members of the world community do not threaten or invade their neighbors and they restrain their allies from aggression," the president said, in an apparent reference to Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia.

"We are vigorously pursuing arms reduction negotiations with the Soviet Union," he said in the prepared text of the speech. "Supported by our allies, we have put forward draft agreements proposing significant weapons reductions to equal and verifiable lower levels."

But the president said that "we insist on an equal balance of forces" and "we also insist that any agreement we sign can and will be verifiable."

On the eve of the resumption in Geneva of negotiations on medium-range missiles, the president restated his administration's position to explore "every possibility" for agreement.

The administration has urged a "zero option" in European-based intermediate-range missiles — reduction to zero by both sides.

Mr. Reagan's address, most of it concerned with the nation's domestic economic ailments and his programs to combat it, also called on the Democrats to join in a foreign policy "based on bipartisanship — on realism, strength, full partnership and consultation with our allies, and constructive negotiations with potential adversaries."

In his address, the president said a "strong American economy is essential to the well-being and security of our friends and allies."

He added that "our own economic well-being is inextricably linked to the world economy," and said: "We will continue to work closely with the industrialized democracies of Europe and Japan and with the International Monetary Fund to ensure it has adequate resources to help bring the world economy back to strong, non-inflationary growth."

And he declared that "America must be an unrelenting advocate of free trade. As some nations are tempted to turn to protectionism, our strategy cannot be to follow them but to lead the way toward freer trade."

Mr. Reagan's address comes at a time of deep recession, with the highest unemployment rate since 1946 — 10.8 percent — and lengthening soup lines in many depressed

President Ronald Reagan

cities. Predictions of federal budget deficits hovering around $200 billion in the current fiscal year have heightened alarm about the economy, although inflation last year was only 3.9 percent.

Earlier Tuesday, Mr. Reagan said he was "not really" concerned about public opinion polls that now show greater disapproval of his performance than ever before.

"I don't think those people voted for me anyway," he said.

Two public opinion polls released Tuesday said Mr. Reagan's job rating was sharply negative. A New York Times-CBS News poll reported that 47 percent of those surveyed disapproved of how Mr. Reagan is performing his job; 41 percent approved.

A Washington Post-ABC News poll said 54 percent of respondents disapproved of his performance, with 42 percent approving — a shift since October, when 49 percent approved and 44 percent disapproved.

Some critics have charged that Mr. Reagan is not in touch with U.S. economic problems, but the House Republican leader, Robert H. Michel of Illinois, said, "I was impressed [that] the president is living in the world of reality. He knows what the conditions are out there."

U.S. Is Reported Pressing Israelis To Leave Lebanon

By Edward Walsh
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — President Ronald Reagan is demanding an Israeli agreement to withdraw from Lebanon before he will renew his invitation to Prime Minister Menachem Begin to visit Washington, a U.S. official said Tuesday.

Confirming widespread speculation in both the U.S. and the Israeli press, the official said Mr. Reagan had made his position known in a letter to Mr. Begin that was delivered Jan. 13 by Philip C. Habib, a special U.S. envoy in the Middle East.

Mr. Begin's visit, which had been tentatively set for mid-February, hinges not only on signs of progress in the troop-withdrawal talks with Lebanon, but also on achieving an agreement, the official said.

"The president said there is no purpose in meeting if the main subject is going to be squabbling over minor details on Lebanon," the official said. "He wants not just progress, but an agreement on withdrawal. ... The president doesn't want to spend time hashing out minor details."

At the time of Mr. Habib's meeting with Mr. Begin, aides to the Israeli prime minister described Mr. Reagan's letter as "friendly" and said the question of the trip to Washington had not even come up. But since then, it has become increasingly clear that the U.S. administration has linked Mr. Begin's welcome in Washington to the Lebanon negotiations.

The willingness of U.S. officials to confirm the content of Mr. Reagan's letter also appeared to signal a deliberate decision by the United States to step up the diplomatic pressure on Israel to reduce its demands in the negotiations with Lebanon.

Asked about published reports, most recently in a syndicated column by Rowland Evans and Robert Novak, that the Reagan administration was considering economic- and military-aid sanctions against Israel, the official said, "While people are not working in the language of threats, persuasion does not seem to be working."

The official said that although U.S.-Israeli relations had gone through several strains since the invasion of Lebanon last June, the situation had become "far more serious than it was before."

The United States is pressing for a rapid agreement in the talks to turn full attention to Mr. Reagan's broader Middle East peace initiative and negotiations on the future of the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. The U.S. official said the administration views the next five weeks as "crucial" in seeking progress toward its broader objectives.

By the end of February, King Hussein of Jordan is expected to have made a decision on whether, and under what conditions, he will join in negotiations based on the Reagan plan. The Palestine National Council, the governing body of the Palestine Liberation Organization, is also scheduled to meet in February to decide its attitude toward such negotiations and King Hussein's role in them.

Also, the Israeli commission investigating the September massacre of Palestinian refugees in West Beirut is expected to report its findings in February, setting off a major political debate that could lead to early Israeli elections this year.

Moreover, Yitzhak Navon, Israel's popular president, has said that he will announce in February whether he will seek a second term in the largely ceremonial post. Mr. Navon is being encouraged to seek the leadership of the opposition Labor Party to challenge the Begin government in the anticipated elections.

■ **Egyptian Aid Sought**

Lebanon sought Tuesday to enlist Egyptian help in a campaign for intensified U.S. efforts to save Lebanon's withdrawal talks with Israel from reaching an impasse, The Associated Press reported from Beirut, quoting Lebanese media.

President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon sent two emissaries to Cairo with a message asking President Hosni Mubarak to press for stepped-up U.S. pressure on Israel in his upcoming talks with Mr. Reagan.

Namibian Talks Seen At a Sensitive Stage

Reuters

CAPE TOWN — South Africa said Tuesday that negotiations with Angola that could clear the way for an independence settlement in South-West Africa, also known as Namibia, were at a sensitive point.

A cautious statement from Foreign Minister R.F. Botha's office indicated that reports from Lisbon that agreement had already been reached on a temporary cease-fire and buffer zone along the Namibia-Angola border were, at least, premature.

[South Africa said Tuesday night that preparatory negotiations would be held this week to pave the way for further talks with Angola over an independence settlement, Reuters reported from Cape Town.

[An official spokesman said a Foreign Ministry representative would go to the Cape Verde Islands "to discuss, among other things, the suitability of a place and time for the next meeting."

[He said that when officials from the two countries met in Cape Verde last month to discuss Namibia, it was proposed that further meetings would take place. He added that the previous talks had been mainly concerned with "an interim period of peace in the border region."]

Radio South Africa led its midday news bulletins with the Portuguese press reports. It added the following statement, which it attributed to Mr. Botha:

"Negotiations are at a sensitive level, and at this stage discussion in the press would only jeopardize their outcome. Diplomatic negotiations are best undertaken between two countries in private and not in the press."

Mr. Botha headed South Africa's delegation at the first direct ministerial talks with Angola in the Cape Verde Islands early last month.

Press speculation has recently centered on a second meeting, held this month.

Radio South Africa said that according to a Lisbon radio report, in which diplomatic sources were quoted, Angola and South Africa had agreed to end hostilities for a preliminary period of two months beginning Feb. 1. It said the move was apparently linked to a settlement in Namibia and a withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

According to the Portuguese report, South Africa had promised to stop supporting resistance movements in Angola in exchange for an Angolan agreement to withdraw all Cubans and guerrillas of the South-West Africa Peoples Organization to a line north of the port of Mossamedes.

South Africa has made the withdrawal of an estimated 18,000 Cuban troops from Angola a condition for a Namibian independence settlement, a stand backed by the United States.

Earlier, South African radio quoted a news agency dispatch from Luanda, the Angolan capital, quoting diplomats there as saying they believed the latest developments, coupled with the scheduled arrival in Luanda next Monday of UN Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, indicated that difficulties over a Namibian settlement were being surmounted.

[United Press International reported from Cape Town that Western diplomats said the fact that talks were taking place could reflect the growing authority of President José Eduardo do Santos of Angola.

[Earlier this month, reports reaching the West said that Angola's ruling People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Workers' Party, known as the MPLA, had purged 32 radicals and that one of the most senior Marxist ideologues, Fernando Costa Andrade, had been arrested.]

The Sunday Times of Johannesburg, in a report from London, said that South Africa had proposed to Angola the setting up of a buffer zone along the Namibian border and the withdrawal of forces from the area as a way of getting the talks moving.

■ **SWAPO Leader in China**

Sam Nujoma, the leader of SWAPO, told Chinese officials that Namibia's struggle for independence was at a crucial point, The Associated Press reported Tuesday from Beijing, quoting China's Xinhua news agency.

Mr. Nujoma met Monday and Tuesday with Chinese officials, the agency said, and told Qiao Shi, head of the Communist Party's international liaison department, that SWAPO was resolved to lead Namibians in their struggle for independence from South Africa.

United Press International

PRELUDE TO NEGOTIATIONS — Paul H. Nitze, U.S. nuclear arms negotiator, spoke Tuesday with W. Tapley Bennett, the U.S. ambassador to NATO, at a NATO Council meeting in Brussels in advance of U.S.-Soviet arms talks, which resume Thursday. Mr. Nitze later said the United States is flexible on its stance in the talks. Page 2.

Shifting Currents on Arms Talks

Reagan Vows Firmness but Hints at Compromise

By Hedrick Smith
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Although President Ronald Reagan is sending his negotiators back into arms-control talks in Geneva this week with instructions to stand firm on his positions, there are trends in Western Europe and within the administration that point toward an eventual compromise.

Probably most important, the tenor of the president's own comments has changed since his first news conference in January 1981, when he dismissed détente as a "one-way street" and said the Soviet leaders "reserve unto themselves the right to commit any crime, to lie, to cheat" to promote world revolution.

His theme on entering office was the need for a U.S. arms buildup. While he is still reluctant to give any real ground on that point, he now couples this approach with the declaration that negotiations aimed at arms reduction are "the most important undertaking of our generation."

Mr. Reagan is careful, too, to underscore the prospects for agreements on arms control. Several times he has said that the Soviet Union is negotiating seriously in the parallel sets of talks in Geneva, on strategic, or intercontinental-range, nuclear arms, and on medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

In large measure, those comments are an effort to answer and appease the pressure from Western

NEWS ANALYSIS

Europe for compromise. They reflect the erosion of West European support for Mr. Reagan's initial proposal for a zero option — canceling U.S. plans to deploy 108 Pershing-2 missile launchers and 464 cruise missiles in Europe if the Soviet Union will dismantle 250 modern SS-20 missiles and 250 older SS-4s and SS-5s aimed at Western Europe.

The Soviet leadership has rejected that plan, leading the United States to move toward deployment of the missiles. But the leaders of Italy, West Germany and even Britain have come to press the president for a way to avoid a showdown with the Soviet Union and their own domestic critics by accepting something less than the zero option.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, generally the most steadfast supporter of Mr. Reagan's foreign policy in Europe, has suggested that he may have to settle for less than his current position.

Within the administration, the shifting currents were epitomized by the disclosure a week ago that Paul H. Nitze, the negotiator on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, had tested the Soviet Union in July on a proposal that would have given the Russians and Americans 75 missile launchers and 150 medium-range bombers apiece.

Under the plan, worked out with Yuli A. Kvitsinsky, the Soviet negotiator, the Americans would have deployed only the slower cruise missiles and not the Pershing-2, which troubles Soviet strategists because of its ability to reach Soviet targets from West Germany within six minutes.

The Soviet leaders and Mr. Reagan raised objections to the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Spot Oil Prices Drop On OPEC's Disunity

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

AMSTERDAM — Oil prices on the spot, or non-contract, market fell and one Gulf oil producer increased its production Tuesday following the failure by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to agree on prices and production quotas.

Spot market traders said there was widespread speculation that the failure of OPEC to reach a policy agreement might lead to a price war among OPEC's 13 member nations.

The oil ministers, who met in Geneva on Sunday and Monday, failed to agree on the division of OPEC's share of the shrunken oil market after Saudi Arabia and Kuwait demanded that African producers increase premiums based on quality and location.

"We really expected them to come up with something in Geneva," said a European oil trader. "It's a big blow for oil market stability."

Two key crude-oils, North Sea Brent and Arab light, traded Tuesday on Dutch markets at around $29.50 to $30 a barrel, down from about $31.50 Monday before news of the OPEC failure. In New York on Tuesday, Brent was trading at $29.25 a barrel and Arab light was quoted at $29.50.

Some traders said that if the price of Arab light fell below the psychologically important barrier of $29 a barrel, there could be a collapse in spot oil prices.

One London dealer said that trading was thin. "There were enough deals done to see a downward trend, but no desperation," the dealer said. "It's not a collapse." Some traders indicated the lack of bidding stemmed from a desire to wait for prices to fall even further.

The official OPEC price for Arab light, the organization's benchmark against which other prices are set, is $34 a barrel. The official price for Brent is $33.50.

Although the spot oil market accounts for only a small proportion of world supply, it provides a crucial barometer of supply and demand.

The bulk of the world's oil is sold through long-term contracts at official prices.

Norway said Tuesday that it had no plans to lower its North Sea oil price, currently about $34 a barrel, and Britain said that it would follow contracts rather than the spot market on pricing.

The latest price fall on the spot market could put further pressure

The OPEC breakdown may bring a slight fall in prices and new cuts in output, economists say. Page 9.

The British pound recovered Tuesday after plunging on oil price worries. Page 9.

on producers to cut official prices, traders said.

Despite lower demand, the United Arab Emirates said it would increase production to 1.6 million barrels a day from the current 1.2 million. Its quota was one million barrels a day under the lapsed OPEC production agreement.

Oil Minister Mana Said al-Otaiba said late Monday that the Emirates' oil pricing and production policy would be determined in collaboration with other Gulf states. He said Gulf states would hold talks within a few days to develop a joint position.

The prospect of lower oil prices has put in doubt the ability of a number of oil exporters, such as Mexico, to keep already shaky economies going. But economists point out that there will be benefits to be derived from lower oil prices.

American Express International Bank economists wrote Tuesday that a sharp fall in oil prices would provide an economic stimulus for developed countries.

"Just as the two oil price rises of the 1970s helped to bring about two major recessions, a fall in prices should encourage an expansion," it said.

Lower oil prices would lead to higher real incomes as oil bills are lowered, and this would mean lower inflation and lower nominal interest rates, it said.

It said a poor outlook for the oil industry and for some major oil exporters among the less developed countries could lead to renewed credit problems, a further tightening of bank credit and might tend to depress the world economy.

But it added that other developing countries, which are net importers of oil, would gain, while lower interest rates would help all indebted countries.

INSIDE

AP

CUKOR DIES — The film director George Cukor has died of heart failure in Los Angeles at the age of 83. Page 4.

■ Bolstered by budget increases, Casey's CIA comes back strong. Insights, Page 7.

■ Communists falter in Thailand: Defections have depleted, demoralized the party. Page 4.

■ Knocking off early: A drop in average U.S. retirement age confounds experts. Page 3.

■ Former Canadian Prime Minister Clark faces a revolt within his party. Page 3.

Japan Lodges Protest Over Reported Threat By Andropov on Arms

By Henry Scott Stokes
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Japan lodged a strong protest Tuesday with the Soviet Union over a statement attributed to Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader, that Moscow may aim some of its SS-20 nuclear missiles at U.S. military bases in Japan.

Japanese diplomats said Toshijiro Nakajima, the deputy foreign minister, made an oral protest in Vladimir Y. Pavlov, the Soviet ambassador to Japan, during a 70-minute meeting at the Foreign Ministry. They said the protest also covered the growing Soviet military presence in the Far East, notably on islands claimed by Japan, and negative Soviet media coverage of Japan's relations with the United States and South Korea.

"Frustration just really boiled over," said a Japanese official. "Things have mounted up with the Russians and we let them have it this time."

Mr. Pavlov was reported to have taken a harsh attitude in his response. According to the reports, the Soviet ambassador said his government had to take into account nuclear weapons deployed by the United States on ships and in certain Asian countries.

Analysts said Mr. Pavlov may have been alluding to F-16 aircraft due to be stationed at a U.S. base in northern Japan in the mid-1980s. The F-16 is capable of launching nuclear weapons. Mr. Pavlov also seemed to be alluding to large stocks of U.S. nuclear weapons in South Korea and on aircraft carriers in the Pacific and Indian oceans.

Shiro Amaye, a Foreign Ministry spokesman, said the Japanese protest covered three main areas:

- Recent reports of remarks by Mr. Andropov. According to a report last week in the West German newspaper Die Welt, which officials here said was accurate, Mr. Andropov told Chancellor Hans-Jochen Vogel of West Germany recently that the Russians might move SS-20 rockets from European Russia to the Far East or east of the Ural Mountains.
- The Soviet military buildup in the Far East, and especially the deployment of modern fighter jets on the Kuril Islands, which are claimed by Japan.
- Concerted charges in the Soviet media that Japan, South Korea and the United States have formed a military alliance and that militarism is being revived in Japan.

"Soviet comments and hints to attack Japan with nuclear weapons are really aiming at increasing the anxiety of the Japanese people," Mr. Amaye said. This appeared to refer to a statement last week by Tass, the Soviet news agency, that plans to bolster Japan's defense make the country "a likely target for a retaliatory strike."

But the government appears to be most concerned about Mr. Andropov's reported remarks to Mr. Vogel. According to the reports, an agreement to reduce the number of medium-range missiles in Europe could lead to an increase in the number of such weapons in the Far East.

Defense Agency experts said the Soviet Union now had close to 100 SS-20 missiles in Soviet Asia, compared with a Japanese estimate of at least 20 a year ago. Most are aimed at China, but capable of reaching Japan, they said.

Mr. Andropov's reported comment also seemed to be in response to U.S. plans to move 50 F-16s to a base in Misawa, northern Japan, officials said.

The United States plans to deploy the F-16s beginning in 1985. Japan agreed last fall to a U.S. proposal to strengthen the base, to balance Moscow's decision to deploy more aircraft in the Kurils, which the Soviet Union took from Japan in 1945.

Last summer, Japanese intelligence officials said, the Russians extended and improved a main runway on Iturup, an island known to the Japanese as Etorofu. In December about 10 MiG-21s were deployed to replace MiG-17s that were withdrawn last summer.

The officials said they also had observed a steady reinforcement of Soviet positions on the islands.

The Japanese concern over Mr. Andropov's reported remarks also seemed motivated by fears that the United States and the Soviet Union might agree to cut back the number of missiles in Europe, without making provisions for the Far East, Foreign Ministry officials said.

The effect, they said, would have been to reach an agreement in Europe at the expense of Asia.

Norway Suspends Seal-Pup Hunts

OSLO (AP) — Norwegian seal hunters have called a halt to the hunting of seal pups this winter and will reduce the number of vessels involved in hunting older seals.

The action came in the form of a recommendation by the Norwegian Seal Hunting Council that the killing of hooded seals and Greenland seals under three weeks of age be halted, the council's chairman, Philos H. Jonsgaard, said Tuesday. He said the number of vessels involved in hunting older seals would be cut from 10 to seven. The main reason cited was a difficult market situation.

But Aftenposten, an Oslo daily, said the council's decision was "a result of a Common Market proposal for a seal hunting ban and must also be seen in light of the propaganda that has been going on abroad against Norwegian seal hunting." Conservationists and animal lovers have objected to seal hunting, primarily by Norwegian and Canadian hunters, saying the practice is cruel and endangers the seal stock.

Thieves Speed French Import Of Recorders

United Press International

POITIERS, France — Thieves moved in to help whittle down an enormous backlog of imported video tape recorders that have been stacking up in customs warehouses here under new government import restrictions, police said Tuesday.

They said the thieves circumvented a pair of watchmen and their guard dogs and used a crowbar Sunday night to break into two consignments of recorders stacked in the center's parking lot.

A total of 101 recorders were taken from the two containers, which the thieves sealed up and put back into place, delaying discovery of the theft. Officials said nearly 200,000 Japanese recorders were currently awaiting customs clearance in Poitiers. The government ruled in autumn that the city would be the only port of entry for imported video equipment.

Pérez de Cuéllar to Visit Russia; Afghanistan Is Said to Be a Topic

The Associated Press

UNITED NATIONS, New York — UN Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar said Tuesday that he would visit the Soviet Union March 28 and March 29 at the invitation of Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader.

Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar made the announcement at a news conference. He added that no agenda had been fixed for his talks in Moscow.

■ **Afghanistan a Topic**

Earlier, Bernard D. Nossiter of The New York Times reported from the United Nations:

Western diplomats said Monday that Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar had disclosed his plans for the trip earlier this month when he met with President Ronald Reagan in Washington. Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar reportedly told Mr. Reagan he intended to be firm in his discussion of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar's intention, the diplomats said, is to make a fresh effort to win the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan.

The Moscow visit will mark Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar's first extended meeting with Mr. Andropov, although it will be the secretary-general's third official visit to the Soviet capital. He met with the ailing Leonid I. Brezhnev in September and attended the Brezhnev funeral in November.

Diplomats and officials at the UN are skeptical about Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar's ability to win concessions from Mr. Andropov. However, the fact that Mr. Andropov asked the secretary-general to come is regarded as a promising sign.

The secretary-general's trip to Moscow will follow the current mission to South Asia by his special representative, Undersecretary-General Diego Cordóvez, who is trying to negotiate an agreement on the pullout of the estimated 105,000 Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

Mr. Cordóvez is required to take at face value the Soviet Union's contention that its troops were invited in by the Afghan government, and so he is barred from direct contact with Moscow. Instead, Mr. Cordóvez limits his meetings to Afghanistan and its neighbors, Iran and Pakistan.

Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar has been reported as saying that he does not expect Mr. Cordóvez to return empty-handed, but it is unclear how Mr. Cordóvez will gain any accord from the insurgents since he is barred from talking directly to them also.

While Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar is in Moscow, he and Mr. Andropov are also due to discuss arms control.

■ **Search in Afghan Town**

In Islamabad, Pakistan, Western diplomatic sources said Monday that Soviet and Afghan troops had begun a house-to-house search in the northern Afghan town of Mazar-i-Sharif for up to 16 Soviet civilian advisers abducted by rebels early this month, Reuters reported.

The sources, quoting what they described as reliable reports from the area, said the rebels had taken several women hostage and were barring people from entering or leaving the area. The sources said villages around the town, the capital of Balkh province which borders on the Soviet Union, were being bombed in retaliation.

Diplomatic sources reported earlier that the Soviet advisers had been kidnapped by rebels outside Mazar-i-Sharif Jan. 3. An Afghan resistance spokesman in Pakistan confirmed early this month that the rebels were holding 15 advisers.

Jiang's Death Sentence Is Commuted in China

By Michael Weisskopf
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — Jiang Qing, Mao's widow, who had been sentenced to die for persecuting thousands of Chinese during the Cultural Revolution, was spared from the firing squad Tuesday and sentenced instead to life imprisonment.

Miss Jiang, 69, whose 1981 death sentence had been set aside for two years to allow her time for self-reproach, was found by court review not to have "resisted reform in a flagrant way," Chinese radio reported Tuesday night.

Foreign analysts said the ruling seemed constructed to justify the politically expedient reprieve without suggesting that she had repented.

According to Chinese criminal law, death-row prisoners who demonstrate "sufficient repentance" during a reprieve can have their sentences commuted to life imprisonment.

Far from remorseful during her 1980 show trial, Miss Jiang mocked the proceedings, spouting radical epithets and deriding Mao's moderate successors as "revisionists."

The two-year reprieve is said to have had little impact. As late as August, the Communist Party general secretary, Hu Yaobang, told foreign journalists, "Jiang Qing lives well in prison, but she persists in behaving as a political and ideological enemy of our people."

The ultimate commutation of her sentence, however, is believed never to have been in doubt by the current government, which apparently regards her less dangerous as an imprisoned enemy than as a martyr whose execution could trigger a backlash from latent leftists.

The Supreme People's Court also commuted the death sentence of one of Miss Jiang's radical confederates, Zhang Chunqiao, 65, a former party vice chairman. Miss Jiang, Mr. Zhang and two other radicals were known as the Gang of Four. The other two, former Politburo leaders Yao Wenyuan and Wang Hongwen, are serving prison terms of 20 years and life, respectively.

Broadcast nationally by the state-run radio, the commutations close the bloodiest chapter in Chinese Communist history. From 1966 to 1976, 100 million are said to have suffered somehow from the reign of terror of Mao's Red Guards. Prosecutors assembling evidence against Miss Jiang and her associates confined themselves to cases they could document: 34,000 deaths and more than 700,000 persecutions.

Miss Jiang, who as Mao's chief helpmate was held responsible for much of the suffering, insisted throughout the trial that she had merely acted on behalf of her husband.

Her offenses released such powerful emotions during the 39 days in court that the commutation decision Tuesday is certain to be unpopular with millions of Chinese who lost jobs, homes and health during the Cultural Revolution.

The decision is expected to be even harder to swallow because of the recent executions of Chinese officials for such crimes as embezzling $30,000 from the state.

Miss Jiang's defense forced party leaders to conduct their first public evaluation of Mao, which they had been gingerly sidestepping for fear of arousing his ultraleftist following still prominent in party circles. Since then, the government has steered the party into reassessing Mao as a brilliant but flawed leader who made serious mistakes in his final years.

U.S. Cites Flexibility On 'Zero Option' Plan

The Associated Press

GENEVA — Paul H. Nitze, a U.S. arms negotiator, said Tuesday that the United States is "certainly not locked into" President Ronald Reagan's "zero option" proposal on intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

Speaking to reporters in Geneva, where talks with the Soviet Union resume Thursday, Mr. Nitze said he was seeking an agreement that would be equitable and meet the security requirements of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

But he said the zero option "is the best way to achieve peace and security that mankind requires."

The chief Soviet delegate to the talks, Yuli A. Kvitsinsky, earlier Tuesday urged the United States to reach "an equitable agreement."

Mr. Kvitsinsky said on arriving in Geneva: "The time is approaching when a choice will have to be made between an agreement on joint steps to reduce the level of nuclear confrontation or a new round of the arms race."

The issue of nuclear arms in Europe "is becoming increasingly urgent and acute," Mr. Kvitsinsky said.

Officially, the U.S. position since the talks began Nov. 30, 1981, has been to press for acceptance of the zero option — the forgoing of NATO's plan to deploy new U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles if the Soviet Union dismantles its own intermediate-range arsenal.

The offer has been rejected repeatedly by the Soviet Union.

The talks on intermediate-range forces have been in recess for two months. Separate negotiations on strategic, or intercontinental, nuclear forces are scheduled to start again Feb. 2.

If the negotiations on medium-range missiles fail to produce agreement, NATO plans to begin deploying its new missiles late this year in West Germany, Britain, Belgium, Italy and the Netherlands.

The new weapons, NATO says, are to counter the Soviet arsenal of about 600 intermediate-range nuclear weapons, including about 340 highly accurate, mobile SS-20 missiles, 250 of which are aimed at Western Europe.

During the break in the talks, the Soviet Union has mounted a major peace offensive aimed, some observers say, at encouraging West European opposition to the U.S. missiles. Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader, offered in December to reduce the Soviet medium-range nuclear arsenal to 162 units, a level that he said corresponded to the size of British and French forces.

Mr. Andropov's proposal has been rejected by the United States and by both Britain and France.

On his way to Geneva Tuesday morning, Mr. Nitze met for two hours in Brussels with the NATO Council, composed of the permanent ambassadors to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. He also conferred in Brussels with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, West Germany's foreign minister.

Mr. Nitze and Mr. Genscher reaffirmed that achieving the zero option should remain the goal for the Western alliance.

Reagan Vows Firmness But Hints at Compromise

(Continued from Page 1)

proposal. But it is clearly the kind of approach that Mrs. Thatcher and the other West European leaders have in mind as their citizens balk at the U.S. missile deployment beginning late this year.

As an informal proposal made outside the main arena of the Geneva negotiations, the Nitze-Kvitsinsky understanding lacked Mr. Reagan's formal backing. So far, he prefers to stick to the zero option.

The intricate bargaining makes it difficult and often unwise for any government to telegraph its willingness to compromise. But the pressures of public opinion make it politically unsafe for an American president to appear inflexible. All that makes it hard for an outsider to know whether the two sides are shadowboxing or whether their negotiations have begun to move forward in earnest.

At the moment, U.S. officials talk of standing firm with the zero option at least until the West German elections on March 6.

The Reagan administration is united in opposing the drive by Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader, for a deal that would equate the Soviet missile arsenal in Europe with the 162 nuclear missiles and bombers deployed by France and Britain, and that would leave the United States with no medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

Even so, the Nitze episode has made it clear that some senior U.S. policy-makers have been contemplating a fallback position that would suit the objective of neutralizing the threat of Soviet SS-20 missiles and still find a compromise that would ease the political strains in Western Europe.

After a week of high-level deliberations and disclosures on arms control policy, the White House once again said on Monday, "There is no change in our position." But Mr. Nitze has also hinted at future flexibility if the Soviet Union is willing to give ground.

Doctors Report Heart Recipient's Nosebleeds Stop

United Press International

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah — Doctors at the University of Utah Medical Center have removed gauze packing that was used to stop the nosebleeds of Dr. Barney B. Clark, the world's first recipient of a permanent artificial heart.

The bleeding began on Jan. 10 and surgeons placed the gauze in Dr. Clark's nose on Jan. 18. Hospital officials said the problem curtailed the retired dentist's activity and left him weakened.

Doctors removed the packing Monday. A spokesman for the medical center said they had determined "there was no bleeding."

The bleeding was caused by irritation from a nasal feeding tube and the use of anticoagulants to prevent clotting in Dr. Clark's artificial heart. Since he received the heart on Dec. 2, Dr. Clark has had three operations — to seal air leaks in his lungs, to replace a cracked valve in the heart and last week's operation to stop the nosebleeds.

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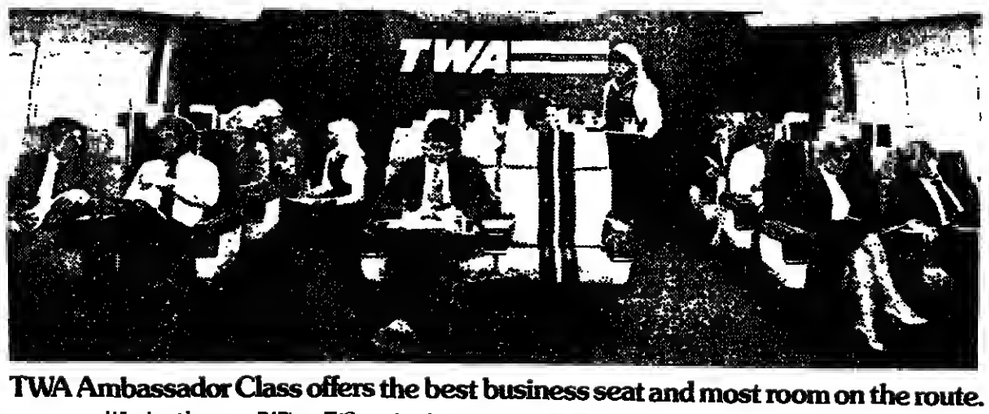

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WORLD BRIEFS

U.K. Water Strikers Reject Offer

LONDON (AP) — Leaders of Britain's 30,000 striking water and sewerage workers rejected an offer of a 7.3-percent pay increase Tuesday from the National Water Council. A further one million people were told to boil their water Tuesday, bringing the total to five million on the second day of the walkout.

A mediator from the government arbitration service recommended the 7.3-percent increase Monday, to be spread over 16 months, with additional money for increased productivity. The water council accepted it, but leaders of the three unions in the strike held out for 15 percent.

One million people were advised to boil their water Tuesday in Yorkshire, where it was feared that millions of gallons of raw sewage would have to be pumped into the River Aire if the strike continued. Sewage was already being dumped into canals in the Manchester area.

Cosmos Core's Re-entry Moved Up

WASHINGTON (WP) — A second segment of the falling Soviet surveillance satellite — a one-ton package that contains the satellite's uranium fuel core — is now expected to fall to Earth as early as Feb. 5, five to 10 days earlier than had been estimated.

The device is expected to burn up partially in the atmosphere but could scatter bits of debris over 20,000 square miles (51,800 square kilometers) of the Earth, the Pentagon said Monday. It did not say where the debris might fall. A Pentagon spokesman said the reactor was in an orbit 127 miles (203 kilometers) from Earth at its lowest point and 13[illegible] miles at its highest.

It has fallen about 30 miles in the last 30 days and is now falling about three miles every day. The reactor travels around the Earth on the same far-ranging path that the radar segment of the satellite followed before it fell Sunday into the Indian Ocean, but it has fallen more slowly because it is lighter.

Long Term for Tanaka to Be Asked

TOKYO (NYT) — In a major development in the Lockheed bribery trial, prosecutors will call Wednesday for a heavy prison sentence for former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka. And leaders of six opposition parties said Tuesday that they would call for Mr. Tanaka's immediate resignation from Japan's parliament, the Diet.

Mr. Tanaka, 64, still one of the most powerful men in Japan, is charged with accepting a cash bribe of 500 million yen ($2.08 million) from the Lockheed Corp. of the United States while he was in office in 1973 and 1974. He resigned from the Diet after his arrest in 1976 but was elected again later.

The maximum total sentence for taking the bribe and for a second charge, breaking foreign exchange laws, is seven and a half years in prison. Prosecutors are expected to demand a term of up to five years, a move likely to spark strong political reactions.

U.K. Realigns Intelligence Panel

LONDON (AP) — Britain's central intelligence-analyzing body, which had been criticized for being slow to react in last year's dispute with Argentina over the Falklands, is to get a new fulltime chairman, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher announced Tuesday.

Mrs. Thatcher told the House of Commons that a cabinet office bureaucrat will head the Joint Intelligence Committee. The change means that the Foreign Office has lost the chairmanship of the key committee that its bureaucrats have headed since the end of World War II.

Mrs. Thatcher said the new chairman would have direct access to her and the heads of the MI-5 and MI-6 secret intelligence agencies. Last week the Franks report cleared Mrs. Thatcher of blame for failing to foresee the Falklands' seizure April 2.

For the Record

ROME (AP) — Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo starts a two-day visit Wednesday to East Germany, officials said Tuesday. The Foreign Ministry said Mr. Colombo, the first Italian foreign minister to make such a visit, would discuss East-West relations with officials including the head of state, Erich Honecker.

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The United States and France signed a treaty here Tuesday allowing French citizens in U.S. prisons and Americans in French prisons to serve their sentences in their homelands. The pact must be approved by the U.S. Senate.

Poll Shows a Decline In Support for Reagan

By Howell Raines
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — President Ronald Reagan's image as a strong leader in firm control of his administration has apparently been damaged because of a decline in public support for some major policies. He was expected to reaffirm those policies Tuesday night in his third State of the Union Message.

According to the latest New York Times-CBS News Poll, the reduced support for President Reagan is linked to a perception that he has failed to deal with unemployment or respond to the plight of the unemployed.

The poll showed that by most of its measures of presidential leadership, Mr. Reagan's standing has declined by at least as much as President Jimmy Carter's had after his first two years in office.

In addition, the poll, taken by telephone among 1,597 adults from Jan. 16 to Jan. 19, indicates that Mr. Reagan is out of step with a majority of Americans on two policies that form the foundation of his program. Of those polled, 6 out of 10 said they were willing to set aside the third year of Mr. Reagan's regimen of income tax reductions and to reduce his planned increases in military spending to reduce the deficit in the federal budget. Last March, about half of those polled were willing to take these steps to reduce the federal deficit.

The findings of reduced confidence in Mr. Reagan — for example, only 35 percent of those surveyed think he is in control of his administration — come just as the White House has mounted a public relations campaign to reclaim constituencies alienated by Mr. Reagan's policies and to buy more time for his economic program.

With the speech Tuesday night, on the heels of a news conference last Thursday accompanied by the publication of a 118-page defense of the Reagan record, White House officials said they hoped to project an image of an engaged president grappling in a practical way with the people's problems.

But the poll's findings of deterioration in public confidence in Mr. Reagan's leadership seemed to strike at the heart of that effort for a couple of key reasons.

For one thing, White House strategists have counted on positive responses to Mr. Reagan's leadership qualities to strengthen his hand with members of Congress and voters who do not agree with his policies. Second, the poll suggests that Mr. Reagan's goal of avoiding the "Carterization" of his presidency may be in jeopardy. That is the term that Reagan aides use to describe the progressive loss of respect and confidence that, in their view, crippled Mr. Carter.

The poll registered a continued, steady decline in Mr. Reagan's job approval rating, to the point that it is statistically indistinguishable from the 42 percent approval rating that Mr. Carter had halfway through his term.

Of those polled, 41 percent said they approved of the way Mr. Reagan is handling his job, and 47 percent said they disapproved. The corresponding figures in a poll last September were 42 percent approval and 44 percent disapproval, with the balance in each case not sure of their opinion.

Mr. Reagan's new approval rating of 41 percent is the lowest since he took office. And it is down 16 points from the approval rating of 67 percent that he had after three months in office.

The public opinion survey also found that only 29 percent chose further cuts in programs for the poor as an acceptable way to reduce the deficit. White House officials said that Mr. Reagan, in his speech, would call for additional domestic spending reductions of $30 billion, including cuts in welfare, education and Medicare.

The poll's findings indicate that people do not blame Mr. Reagan for causing unemployment. Indeed, 56 percent think his economic program will eventually help the country. But heavy majorities oppose his policy of refusing to propose what he calls "make-work jobs" on the government payroll, as well as his general resistance to allow any special remedies to alleviate unemployment.

On the budget in general, the picture that emerges from the poll is that of a president at loggerheads with public majorities on unemployment as well as the other key issues of social spending, military spending and tax policy.

Politically, however, the change in Mr. Reagan's image is the poll's most striking feature. Although his personal image is still basically positive, it is shifting, and confidence in him as a leader appears to have fallen sharply.

At the start of his presidency, 78 percent of those polled regarded Mr. Reagan as a strong leader. In the new poll, that figure is down to 53 percent.

Majorities of 60 percent regard President Reagan as competent and believe he has a vision for the future. But only 52 percent are optimistic about the next two years with him as president, whereas two years ago, a solid majority, 69 percent, felt optimistic about his term.

Of those interviewed, 34 percent said the nation was "going in the right direction" and 59 percent responded that it was "on the wrong track."

Knocking Off Early: Fall in Average U.S. Retirement Age Confounds Experts

By Louis B. Fleming
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The offer was irresistible: early retirement with full benefits, plus a bonus of six months' pay.

So Howard W. Wilcox, 60, no longer drives from his home in Hudson, Wisconsin, to the offices of the Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co. in St. Paul, Minnesota. After 28 years at 3M he has the leisure to enjoy a slower pace of life, to take university courses in accounting and computer science.

And 735 other workers at 3M joined him in accepting early retirement under a special, one-time program.

The decision of older Americans to leave the labor force before age 65 has upset forecasts and astonished experts. Most of them thought people would stay on the job longer, faced with inflation and uncertainty about the future of Social Security, and liberated by 1978 legislation that struck down mandatory retirement at 65.

"In fact, people are retiring at earlier and earlier ages," said Phil Rones, an economist with the Bureau of Labor Statistics in Washington.

The reasons, analysts say, include the liberalization of Social Security benefits in recent years, improvements in many private pensions and weakness in the job market.

Most companies successfully encourage early retirement despite evidence that they should begin to consider plans to retain employees to meet critical worker shortages that some see arising soon.

"I expect serious labor force shortages in from three to five years," said Lawrence Olson, vice president of SAGE Associates, an economic and management consulting firm based in Washington. Growth of the labor force is at two-thirds the rate of the last decade, Mr. Olson said, and by the end of this decade it will be at half the rate of the 1970s.

"There is the expectation that companies in the future are not going to be able to afford to have people retire early," said Judy Goulette, an actuary in the Los Angeles office of Hewin Associates, a firm that serves several thousand pension plans across the country.

But that expectation has had no apparent influence on the company policies, legislation and attitudes that encourage early retirement.

Increased automation and use of robots, increased immigration or another turnaround in the birthrate could offset the expected lack of workers.

When Congress did away with 65 as the mandatory retirement age, only about 200,000 people nationwide chose to stay on the job, said Tanya Beshgetoor of the National Council on Aging. Less than 2 percent of the work force is people over age 65, a member of the staff of the Congressional Select Committee on Aging said.

A cultural attitude, more than simple economics, appears to be behind the continued early retirement of Americans.

"It is now part of our national sentiment that you leave work as early as you can," said a staff member of the House Select Committee on Aging.

"There has been an improved financial ability to retire, through Social Security indexed to inflation and supplemented by a growing number of private pension plans," Mr. Rones of the Bureau of Labor Statistics said. "And the economy has been so bad that people who normally might go back into the labor force after early retirement have found no opportunity."

Inflation has hurt. But the blow has been softened by adjustments of private pension plans to provide partial compensation for increases in the cost of living. A survey of 220 pension plans by Bankers Trust Co. showed that 6 percent had fixed adjustment provisions and that about 70 percent had had voluntary adjustments between 1974 and 1979.

There can be other protections. Frank Thornburgh took regular retirement at age 60 after almost 30 years with 3M. But he had a second pension: $500 a month for his service in the Coast Guard Reserve.

Harry A. Johns, a personnel executive with Sears, Roebuck, took a special early retirement program that he had designed for the company, then moved to a new career with Jannotta, Bray & Associates in Chicago, providing "out placement" — helping displaced employees find jobs. He is not yet 60.

Many companies offer special incentives such as those that encouraged Mr. Johns to take early retirement from Sears and Mr. Wilcox to leave 3M.

"It was a special program, a one-time thing," said Richard L. Burger, director of benefits in 3M's human resources department. "We don't see it as recurring. It was planned to solve a particular problem." The problem was cutting staff during a recession. The programs are variously known as open windows, open doors or accelerated attrition.

Hewitt Associates surveyed 613 U.S. companies in September and found that 117 were considering some sort of special early retirement program. All the programs are for a limited time. Southern Pacific, for example, is offering 500 of its workers early retirement, but those eligible must exercise the option between Jan. 1 and the end of February.

"We see this today because of the economic climate," said Robin G. Holloway, vice president of Towers, Perrin, Forster & Crosby in New York. "In a different economic environment, we might see a different grab bag of incentives, designed to retain certain skills."

A survey of some major U.S. companies found the average retirement age to be in the early 60s, with no significant change in recent years. Among the companies are International Business Machines and General Electric, both with more than 200,000 workers, and 3M, R.J. Reynolds Industries and Aetna Casualty & Life.

Retirement in the early 60s also is characteristic of the automotive and steel industries, which provide for full retirement benefits after 30 years of work, regardless of age. At Aetna, retirement is possible at age 50 after 15 years of service, and employees with 35 years can retire at age 62 with the equivalent of their pre-retirement disposable income.

Ford Motor Co. has fewer than 6,000 workers over 65 in a work force of more than 100,000. Aetna has fewer than 150 among 37,000 workers. Reynolds reports "only a handful."

High Court Takes Death Appeals Case

Ruling Could Delay All U.S. Executions

By Fred Barbash
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court has temporarily blocked the execution in Texas of a convicted murderer, 11 hours before he was to receive a lethal injection. At the same time, the court said it would consider on an emergency basis how courts should handle all last-minute death penalty appeals.

The unexpected action Monday, which could delay all executions for months, came amid charges from opponents of capital punishment that state officials and appeals court judges had begun rushing executions without giving defendants a full chance to present their pleas. More than 1,100 people are on death row nationwide.

Thomas Andy Barefoot, 37, had threatened to refuse to walk to the Texas death chamber as a protest against capital punishment.

Mr. Barefoot was convicted in the August 1978 shooting death of a police officer. He sought a stay of execution and a full appeal at the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans. When that was denied, without full arguments and briefs, on the ground that his plea lacked legal merit, his lawyers went to the Supreme Court.

"This is no way to handle death cases," they told the justices. "... It delivers neither justice nor the appearance of justice. It harries judges unnecessarily and treats litigants unfairly."

The appeals court had taken almost identical action to allow the execution last month of Charlie Brooks in Texas. The Supreme Court did not intervene in that case. Capital punishment opponents charged both courts with dangerously speeding up the appeals process in death penalty cases.

The Supreme Court said Monday that it would review "the appropriate standard for granting or denying a stay of execution" in such circumstances as well as Mr. Barefoot's challenge. Speeding up its procedures, the court scheduled oral arguments for April 26. Normally, it would have heard the case next fall.

"I guess they realize something has to be done," said Burt Neuborne, legal director for the American Civil Liberties Union. "I'd like to see an orderly procedure established whereby nobody will be killed, nobody executed, until every possible legal avenue is exhausted. Maybe then we won't have this hysterical situation where you have to hurl yourself into various courts throughout the country."

Henry Schwarzschild, also of the ACLU, said he believed the court's action would delay all executions for at least six months.

State officials and proponents of capital punishment had applauded the way the courts dealt with the Brooks case, saying it was time for judges to allow death penalty laws to have real effect. They argued that condemned defendants would always be able to raise some new issue and that, if appeals courts had to consider all of them fully, no executions could take place.

Canada's Clark Faces Discord Within Party

By Les Whittington
Washington Post Service

TORONTO — Former Prime Minister Joe Clark, flying high in the opinion polls but disliked within his own party, is struggling to stay in position for a chance to regain power in Canada's next national election.

Mr. Clark, 43, leader of the rightist Progressive Conservative Party, spent only nine months as prime minister in 1979 and 1980 before Pierre Elliott Trudeau's Liberal Party won elections in February 1980.

In a heated political atmosphere generated by predictions that Mr. Trudeau might retire, Mr. Clark's quest has become a drama of national scope. Or its outcome may depend the Conservatives' chances of unseating the long-dominant Liberals when Canadians next go to the polls.

The issue of Mr. Clark's leadership will come to a head at a three-day Conservative convention starting Wednesday in Winnipeg, Manitoba. There, Mr. Clark will face what amounts to a confidence vote by the 2,000 delegates.

Mr. Clark's fate is intricately tied to Mr. Trudeau's. The Liberal leader has until 1985 to dissolve the current Parliament. But he has said he will not run for office again, and some observers expect him to step down and clear the way for an election in the next year or so.

The Conservatives, who hold 102 seats in the House of Commons against the Liberals' 146, have gained momentum from deep public anger over the economy, which last year showed the sharpest decline in the industrialized world.

Canadians' approval of Mr. Trudeau's leadership, as measured by opinion samplings, has fallen below 30 percent. Conversely, Mr. Clark received a 49-percent approval rating in a Gallup Poll taken in December. But rather than bring unity to the traditionally fractious Conservatives, this popularity appears to have intensified the efforts of the anti-Clark element in the party.

That faction argues that Mr. Clark won the 1979 election mainly because of the public's rejection of Mr. Trudeau, who had then been in office for almost 11 years. Now, despite the Conservatives' current lead, the dissidents say Mr. Clark could still lose at the polls to a new Liberal candidate.

As a result, the country has seen backbiting and discord in the Conservative ranks. For example, a Conservative member of Parliament likened Mr. Clark's popular image to "the dog food that won't sell."

Insults, however, are nothing new to Mr. Clark. A critic once labeled his style "reverse charisma."

Pleasantly engaging in private, Mr. Clark on stage is embarrassingly awkward, as though unable to overcome the small-town shyness of his boyhood in High River, a town of 2,000 residents south of Calgary, Alberta.

He often seems stilted and pompous, and some of his utterances — such as when, on visiting an Indian village, he asked, "What is the totality of your land?" — have entered Canadian folklore.

Mr. Clark, who failed at law school and who has no job experience outside politics, advanced over intimidating odds. In his early days in Ottawa, he was once described as "some foundling left on the steps of Parliament." When he unexpectedly won his party's top position at a 1976 leadership conference, he was greeted with headlines saying "Joe Who?".

But as a member of Parliament since 1980, he has won widespread praise for successful battles to force changes in Mr. Trudeau's sweeping energy legislation and proposals for constitutional reform.

Joe Clark

Like President Ronald Reagan, Mr. Clark favors increased investment incentives for business. He also wants government bureaucracy to be partly dismantled. If reelected, Mr. Clark says, he would alter Mr. Trudeau's energy program. Mr. Trudeau has sought to bring oil investments under Canadian ownership. They now are owned largely by U.S. companies.

Also in need of reform, Mr. Clark says, is Ottawa's restrictive policy on other foreign investment.

Mr. Clark's biggest problem is his record as prime minister. The Conservatives' minority government was marked by glaring political miscues and muddled planning in Parliament.

The delegates in Winnipeg must vote on whether to hold a leadership conference at which Mr. Clark would be challenged by other aspirants. Mr. Clark is expected to obtain the 50 percent vote of confidence needed to avoid a leadership race.

But the crucial question is whether he can win approval of roughly 70 percent of the delegates, the level considered necessary to forestall a long-term split. "I'm just about despairing," said a party strategist. "Except for a miracle, Clark can't do well enough."

In Brazil's Outback, the 'Colonels' Live On

Local Power Brokers Still Influential in Impoverished Northeast

By Warren Hoge
New York Times Service

FORTALEZA, Brazil — Smoothing the wrinkles in his white cotton suit and righting the droop in the brim of his straw hat, José Abilio de Albuquerque Avila would provide a set answer for those who speculated that the hinterland power brokers like him, known in Brazil as "colonels," were losing their influence.

"The prestige of the colonel is like grass," he said. "The more you cut it, the more it grows."

Mr. Avila and almost all the other legendary colonels who once commanded this backward area of Brazil are dead, but their influence lives on.

"What my grandfather did on horseback in 1930, I do today traveling by helicopter," said Aquiles Peres Mota, leader of the government's Social Democratic Party in the Ceará state assembly.

The party won all nine states in this region while being defeated virtually everywhere else in the country on Nov. 15 in the first free municipal, legislative and gubernatorial elections in 17 years. Though gone from the scene, the colonels still played their part.

"The infrastructure the colonels left is today in the hands of the party," said Congressman Evandro Ayres de Moura in explaining the outcome.

Where that structure was challenged by industrialism, urban growth and other material and social progress, in the developed center-south of the country and the growing cities of this region, the government fared badly. Here in Ceará it lost Fortaleza, the capital, by 126,000 votes.

But in the colonels' old domain, the scrubland interior afflicted by cyclical drought and marked by widespread poverty, the government swept to victory by a margin of 650,000 votes, winning all but three of the 140 inland counties.

The Brazilian northeast is the single largest expanse of deprivation in all of Latin America and would appear to be the area most likely to be in revolt against the status quo. But the persistent misery of life here has cultivated just the contrary reaction. People have grown so dependent on local authorities for the basic necessities of survival that the establishment has become fixed and unassailable.

"The government's dominion is the favor," Mr. Ayres said. The favors range from expediting weddings, to getting birth certificates and working papers and to giving out hammocks, stores, dentures, and, it is widely said, money.

"It still goes on today, and it amounts to nothing more than the transubstantiated function of the colonel," said Hildebrando Espinola, a sociology professor at the State University of Ceará.

The colonels' tactics were not always the most edifying. The parish priest of the late Mr. Avila, colonel in the community of Bom Conselho in the state of Pernambuco until his death in 1969, said he had committed every crime in the federal penal code.

"I used to settle every kind of problem you can think of right here at this table," said Edson da Mota Correa, 84 and blind in one eye, seated in the dining room of his home in the farming community of Caucaia, 20 miles (32 kilometers) out of Fortaleza.

The absolute ruler of the county's public life for the past 40 years, he is cited by politicians in Fortaleza as the last living "colonel" in the state.

"A murderer would come here looking for someone to defend him and so would the family of the victim looking for a prosecutor," he recalled.

The grandson of a colonel who was murdered by gunmen as he rode into Fortaleza one day in 1914, Mr. Correa was by the age of 15 already deeply involved in the violent world of Brazilian outback politics, running guns wrapped in banana leaves on the back of a burro to a faction then fighting for political power in the town.

He took over his grandfather's role in the 1940s and escaped at least two assassination attempts himself in the subsequent years.

Things could be quickly resolved at Mr. Correa's dining room table because he oversaw the appointments of every public functionary in the county. On election days he would give a party to gather the party faithful in one place, near the provided transportation to the polling spot and far from any unwanted independent influences.

Edilmar Noroes, director of the largest television station in Fortaleza, said this kind of "corralling" of voters continues today. "We've done exit poll interviewing in recent elections, and lots of people don't identify the candidate they voted for. They say, 'I'm with colonel so and so'."

In the northeast, the colonels were aided in establishing their regional control by the geographical isolation afforded by the lack of roads, communications and transport. The church, today an opposition force in rural Brazil, was in those days a collaborator.

Until the end of the dictatorship of Getúlio Vargas in 1945, the central government found it more useful to work with the colonels than against them.

The military coup of 1964 propelled Brazil into a stepped-up development phase that eroded the colonels' power as paved roads, radio and television and trucks came into their areas. But it also shored them up in the general shift back to authoritarian rule. "Every interruption in democracy has given colonel-type rule renewed prestige," said Professor Espinola.

Three Mile Island N-Plant Operator Settles Lawsuit With Manufacturer

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The operator of the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant agreed out of court Monday to accept $37 million in settling its lawsuit against the manufacturer of the disabled reactor.

The General Public Utilities Corp., the operator of the plant near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, charged that it had suffered $4 billion in damages on March 28, 1979, in the worst accident in the history of commercial nuclear power. The settlement with the manufacturer, the Babcock & Wilcox Co., was reached after a nearly three-month trial.

The companies were reported eager to end the trial because further disclosures could damage the future of the nuclear power industry, in which both parties had a large stake.

But a spokesman for the operator said the settlement with Babcock & Wilcox would have no effect on a similar $4-billion suit that the utility is pressing against the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. The utility is charging that the commission, as well as Babcock & Wilcox, had failed to warn of safety hazards.

Part of the settlement reached in U.S. District Court in Manhattan was an agreement "that neither party has established that the other was the cause" of the accident and that "it would be counterproductive to incur the substantial costs of further litigation in an effort to resolve the issue."

Nigerian Leader in India

The Associated Press

NEW DELHI — President Alhaji Shehu Shagari of Nigeria arrived here Tuesday for a four-day visit.

U.S. Supreme Court Won't Review Busing

By Jim Mann
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — In a setback for the Reagan administration's civil rights policies, the U.S. Supreme Court has unanimously turned down a Department of Justice request that it re-examine its landmark 1971 decision allowing courts to order busing to achieve school desegregation.

The justices left in effect Monday a decision by the 6th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati requiring the Nashville, Tennessee, public schools to continue to use busing in order to desegregate the entire school system. The appeals court found that Nashville has not yet overcome the separation of the races caused when the school system was segregated by law three decades ago.

The Supreme Court's action in refusing to hear the Nashville case does not set a precedent or change the law. But it indicates that the justices are, at least for now, unwilling to retreat from their prior decisions on court-ordered busing.

In a friend-of-the-court brief filed last November, the Department of Justice had argued that the Nashville case raised questions "of fundamental importance" about court-ordered busing. It said busing should not be legally required in situations where a judge decides that it would produce "unacceptable educational, social and economic costs" to a school system.

Despite the administration's plea, no member of the court voted to hear the Nashville case. Justice Thurgood Marshall disqualified himself, apparently because his former associates in the Legal Defense Fund of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People represented minority groups in the case.

Assistant Attorney General William Bradford Reynolds, head of the Department of Justice's civil rights division, said Monday: "We obviously would have preferred for the Supreme Court to have heard the Nashville case. However, the decision not to do so is not a decision on the merits and in no way indicates that the legal issue of mandatory busing is closed."

"In an appropriate case," he said, "we will not hesitate to again ask the Supreme Court to rule on this question, which is so important to millions of citizens."

The Department of Justice had asked the Supreme Court to take another look at its 1971 decision in a Charlotte, North Carolina, busing case, Swann vs. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education.

In that case, in a decision written by Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, the court ruled unanimously that federal judges may order busing where they think it is necessary to bring about desegregation of a school system in which the races have been separated by official government actions.

The Reagan administration did not ask the Supreme Court to overturn this 12-year-old decision. Instead, it said that lower courts are interpreting the Swann decision too broadly and urged the justices to make clear that "the proper interpretation" of the Swann ruling should be much narrower.

Amnesty Cites Political Inmates Held in Morocco

United Press International

PARIS — Amnesty International has expressed concern over the fate of more than 80 political prisoners, including a mathematics professor, detained for more than 10 years in Morocco.

The Paris branch of the human rights organization cited the case of Sion Assidon, a mathematics professor arrested in 1972, and the cases of intellectuals, teachers, students and others serving prison sentences of 10 to 20 years.

"These prisoners have not used violence nor contemplated using it and are in detention because of their beliefs," the human rights group said Monday, four days before President François Mitterrand of France is to begin a visit to Rabat, Morocco's capital.

Amnesty International said the secretary-general of Morocco's Democratic Labor Confederation has also been in detention, since June 16. It said about 100 people have disappeared in the south of the country since 1975, with no official record of arrests being made.

Sicilian Official Who Opposed Mafia Is Killed

The Associated Press

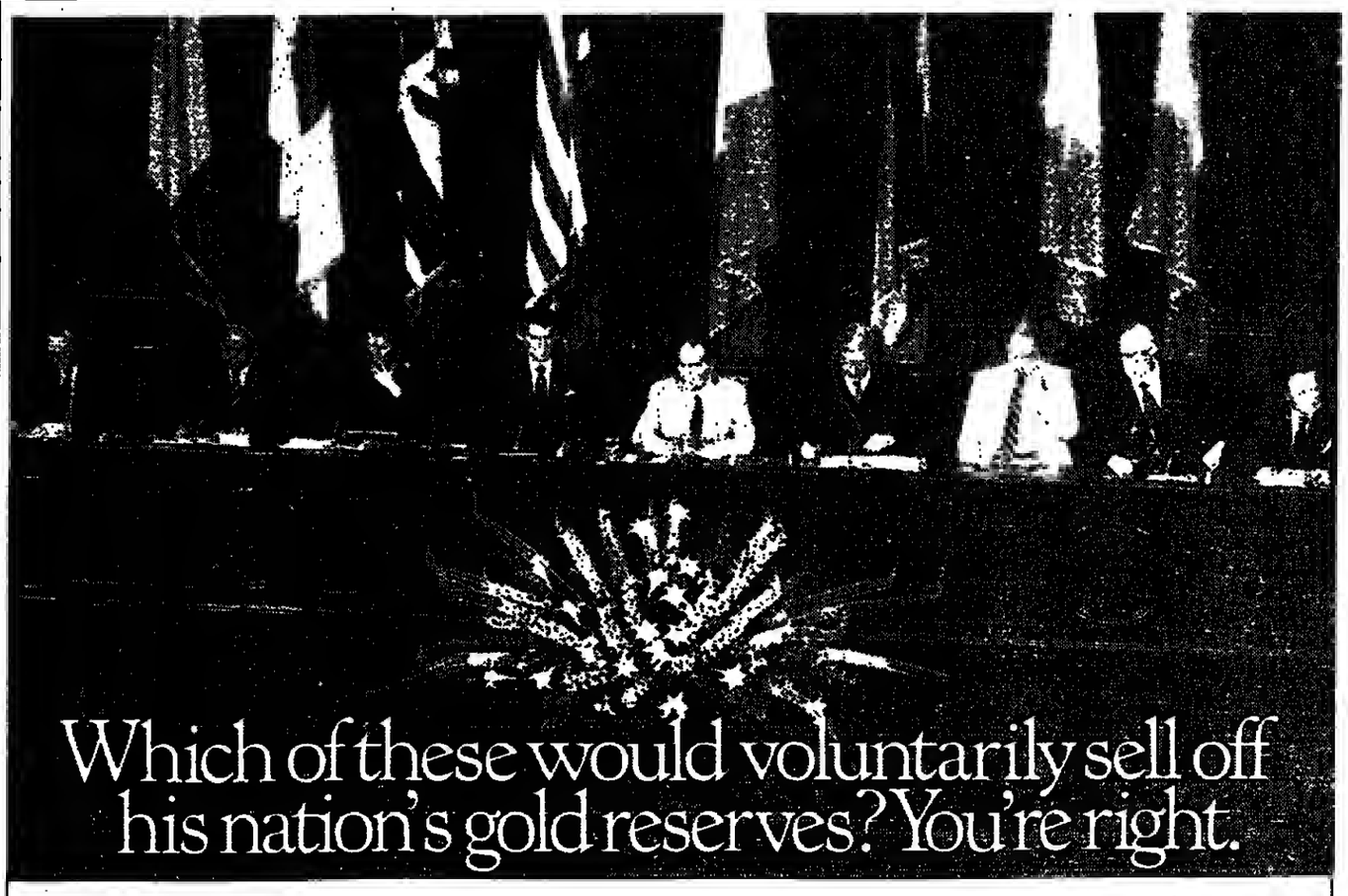
VALDERICE, Sicily — An assistant state prosecutor known for his tough stand against the Mafia was found shot to death Tuesday near this small town in western Sicily, officials said.

Police said the body of Giangiacomo Ciaccio Montaldo, 40, was found in his car on an isolated mountain road above Valderice. The windows of the car were shot out. Police said they could not immediately tell what kind of weapon was used in the attack or when it happened.

They said residents reported hearing gunfire early Tuesday but paid little attention because people frequently hunt at night by flashlight in the area.

Mr. Montaldo had been the assistant state prosecutor in nearby Trapani since 1971. Although he had not reported any threats to his life, he had recently requested a transfer to Florence, officials said.

Mr. Montaldo was known for his fight against the Mafia and his outspoken criticism of politicians whom he accused of collusion with crime gangs. More than 150 people were killed last year in a gang war for control of Sicily's drug traffic and other rackets.



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George Cukor, Noted as Director Of Katharine Hepburn, Dies at 83

United Press International

LOS ANGELES — George Cukor, 83, whose stylish, elegant films in the 1930s and 1940s made him famous as Hollywood's foremost director of actresses, died Monday night of heart failure, according to a spokeswoman for Cedars-Sinai Medical Center here.

Mr. Cukor's work, which helped win many Academy Awards for others but only one for himself, included such classics as "Dinner at Eight" (1933), "Little Women" (1933), "Gaslight" (1943), "The Philadelphia Story" (1940), "Adam's Rib" (1949) and "A Star is Born" (1954). He was especially well known for his films starring Katharine Hepburn.

His only Oscar came in 1964, for "My Fair Lady." But films he directed won a total of 18 Academy Awards.

He did not relish his reputation as the top "women's director," which he gained by beginning or aiding the careers of many leading actresses, particularly Miss Hepburn.

"Why don't they ever remember that I directed Jimmy Stewart and Ronald Colman to Oscars in 'The Philadelphia Story' and 'A Double Life'?" he asked in a 1978 interview. "What about my pictures with Cary Grant, Spencer Tracy, Bill Holden, James Mason? There's no difference directing a good actor of any sex."

He worked with almost all the great actresses of the 1930s and 1940s, including Jean Harlow, Greta Garbo, Judy Garland, Rita Hayworth, Marilyn Monroe, Audrey Hepburn and Ingrid Bergman.

He directed Katharine Hepburn in eight pictures, from her first starring role, in "A Bill of Divorcement" (1932), to several of her memorable films with Spencer Tracy.

Mr. Cukor's "Gaslight" won Miss Bergman the Oscar for best actress. In 1947 "A Double Life" won a best actor Oscar for Mr. Colman and marked the beginning of Mr. Cukor's collaboration with the writing team of Garson Kanin and his wife, Ruth Gordon. The next effort by the three was the popular Tracy-Hepburn film "Adam's Rib."

In "Camille" (1936) he directed Miss Garbo in one of her most highly praised roles. He made a star of Judy Holliday in "Born Yesterday" (1950), which won her an Oscar.

His version of "A Star is Born" is a cult favorite and many critics consider Judy Garland's performance in it to be her best, though the film was not a financial success.

With the exception of "My Fair Lady," Mr. Cukor's later films, such as "Bhowani Junction" (1956), "Heller in Pink Tights" (1959), "Let's Make Love" (1961), "Justine" (1969) and "The Bluebird" (1976), were less well regarded.

For television, Mr. Cukor directed the Emmy award winner "Love Among the Ruins" in 1975, with Miss Hepburn and Laurence Olivier, and Miss Hepburn in "The Corn is Green" in 1979.

George Dewey Cukor was born July 7, 1899, in New York, the son of Victor Cukor, a Hungarian immigrant who became an assistant district attorney, and his wife, Helen.

Mr. Cukor began his career as an assistant stage manager for New York theater productions and later directed many Broadway plays. He started work in film in 1929 and became a director for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer in 1933.

A Thai Communist leader held a party banner as hundreds of his guerrillas surrendered in ceremonies northwest of Bangkok in late December. The defectors are among thousands of Communists who have surrendered under Thailand's amnesty program.

Thai Communists: A Quick Fade

Mass Defections Have Depleted Rebel Movement

By William Branigin
Washington Post Service

UMPHANG, Thailand — When Communist insurgents recruited Pra Maw La in 1970 and gave him the code name Comrade Lau Lau, they promised social progress and a better life for him and his followers of the impoverished Karen hill tribe in the remote, jungle-covered mountains of northwestern Thailand.

For the next 12 years, Pra Maw La and his clansmen often moved from place to place in this rugged area near the Burmese border. Finally, last month, he decided he had had enough. He led about 300 followers out of the jungle and surrendered to Thai authorities.

The Communist Party of Thailand "cheated us," he said. "They didn't deliver what they promised. They promised to change our society and improve our standard of living. But nothing changed in 12 years."

Today, according to Thai military officials and Western diplomats, the Thai Communist Party is in trouble, its ranks depleted and demoralized. A rash of mass surrenders and defections of its leaders has shown the party to be racked by internal dissension and seriously hurt by curtailment of Chinese aid, the sources say.

Whereas a decade ago a growing Communist insurgency threatened to take this country of 48 million people the way of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos, Thailand today is proving to be the exception by gradually winning its battle for the allegiance of its unassimilated rural inhabitants.

The Thai experience contradicts the "domino theory," in which it was argued that U.S. allies in Southeast Asia would soon fall to communism one by one if the Vietnamese Communists succeeded in South Vietnam.

Not only have the examples of its Indochinese neighbors' trials under Communist rule hurt the Thai party's ability to recruit, but the Thai government has also been winning converts with an amnesty program for members of the outlawed party who surrender.

In addition, the confidence of the Thai military has been bolstered by withstanding the presence — and occasional incursion — of Vietnamese troops along Thailand's eastern border for the last four years following Hanoi's invasion of Cambodia.

The Thai Army's assistant chief of staff for operations, Lieutenant General Prayun Bunnag, expressed this confidence recently when he listed government successes in its counterinsurgency operations and declared victory over the Thai Communist Party.

The army's commander in chief, General Arthit Kamlang-ek, has been more cautious. He told an internal security seminar in Bangkok recently: "We cannot afford to lower our guard because its leaders still exist and the fight will continue." He said he thought the insurgents might retaliate by turning to urban terrorism.

Founded 40 years ago last month, the Communist Party of Thailand soon fell under the influence of Beijing and adopted the Maoist strategy of building a mass base in rural areas. In 1965 the party launched an armed rebellion in northeastern Thailand, and it formed the Liberation Army of Thailand in 1969.

The party's membership received a boost in 1976 when about 3,000 student activists and leftist politicians took to the jungles after rightist elements cracked down on Thai leftists in a bloody confrontation at Bangkok's Thammasat University.

At the peak of the party's strength in the late 1970s, it counted 10,000 to 12,000 active fighters, according to Thai authorities and Western diplomats. Then, in 1979, China cut back its support as it started to court Southeast Asia's non-communist nations, which share Beijing's opposition to Vietnam and the invasion of Cambodia.

The next year, the Thai government adopted the first of its amnesty programs, stressing political rather than military means of combating the Communist insurgents.

The party now is estimated to number 4,000 to 5,000 hard-core guerrillas. Its greatest strength is believed to be in the south.

Even so, the Thai Army has scored successes in the region. In February last year government forces overran Camp 508, an elaborate jungle complex that included bunkers and tunnels and was the Communists' largest base in the south.

The party fell into such disarray that its fourth party congress could not be held at a single time and place last year but became a fractured series of meetings at three locations between March and May. The result was further internal discord between pro-Beijing and pro-Moscow factions and inability to agree on a single secretary-general, according to defectors.

In September, the party suffered another serious blow when a senior Politburo member, Udom Srisuwan, 62, gave himself up along with a dozen relatives and followers. He cited ideological conflicts that had reached "the point of no return" and said the pro-Chinese wing led by elderly Communists continued to dominate the party.

In November, two former members of parliament who joined the insurgents more than six years ago came out of the jungle separately and turned themselves in. They were followed this month by Mongkol na Nakhon, 71, a senior party member who flew in from exile in China.

Then, on Dec. 27, about 200 armed Karen and Hmong hill tribesmen and 400 dependents went over to the government side during a ceremony here. Thai authorities said the defectors represented 5,200 people in the area who had also renounced the party but had not wanted to make the four- or five-day walk from their villages.

The defectors were paid up to $50 for their weapons — mostly old U.S.-made carbines but including some grenades and automatic rifles. They were also treated to two days of food and entertainment, including motorcycle jumping and a U.S. war movie set in Vietnam.

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Eric Erickson, Oil Expert, Dies; Was a U.S. Spy in World War II

The Associated Press

STOCKHOLM — Eric Erickson, 92, an oil expert who worked in Germany for U.S. intelligence services during World War II, has died, family members have announced.

The announcement Monday did not give the date of his death.

Mr. Erickson, who had extensive international oil business contacts, traveled all over Germany during the war, gathering information about secret plants where the Nazis were making synthetic oil and gas.

In 1957 Alexander Klein wrote a book about Mr. Erickson called "The Counterfeit Traitor." The book was later filmed, with William Holden in the leading role.

Mr. Erickson was born in 1890 in the United States, the son of Swedish immigrants. During World War I he fought with the U.S. Army and at 21 he started working on oil fields in Texas. In 1924 he went to Sweden to start his own oil company. He became a Swedish citizen in the mid-1930s.

At the outbreak of the war Mr. Erickson offered the United States his services. He pretended he was a devoted Nazi, and was accepted by high ranking party officials in Germany. He visited the country more than 30 times between 1939 and 1945.

He befriended Hitler's designated successor, Herman Göring, who introduced him to the head of the SS special police, Heinrich Himmler. Himmler allowed him to travel all over Germany to study the production of synthetic oil and gas. Mr. Erickson forwarded all his information to the Americans and the plants were bombed.

Mr. Erickson played his role as a Nazi so well that he lost almost all his friends and was blacklisted by the Allies. But immediately after the war, his honor was restored and he was invited to the United States to meet President Harry S. Truman.

Mr. Erickson lived in Menton on the French Mediterranean coast during the last years of his life.

Dave Noble

OMAHA, Nebraska (UPI) — Dave Noble, 82, an All-America football player who led the University of Nebraska to two victories over Knute Rockne's Notre Dame squad, died Monday of a stroke.

In 1922, Mr. Noble scored a touchdown in the Cornhuskers' 14-6 victory over the Irish, who finished 8-1-1 for the season. In 1923, he scored both touchdowns in Nebraska's 14-7 victory over Notre Dame, which went 9-1 that year. Rockne called Mr. Noble "the man who beat us out of two national championships."

■ *Other deaths:*

The Most Rev. Howard H. Clark, 79, former leader of the Anglican Church of Canada, Friday in Toronto. He served as primate of the church from 1959 to 1970.

Dr. Marcolino G. Candau, 71, retired director-general of the World Health Organization, Tuesday of cancer in Geneva. Dr. Candau, a Brazilian, was the WHO director-general from 1953 to 1973.

Robert J. Kutak, 50, an Omaha, Nebraska, lawyer who took a leading role in efforts to redefine the ethical obligations of the bar, Sunday of a heart attack in Minneapolis. Mr. Kutak had been chairman since 1977 of the American Bar Association's Special Commission on Evaluation of Professional Standards.

Juan Carlos Zabala, 71, winner of the marathon in the 1932 Olympic Games in Los Angeles, Monday of a heart attack in Buenos Aires.

Alton Purdy, 84, a reputed associate of Charles (Pretty Boy) Floyd, Sunday of injuries sustained in a traffic accident in Tulsa, Oklahoma. Authorities associated Mr. Purdy with Floyd and several other Depression-era bank robbers who ranged across Oklahoma, Kansas and Texas. An Oklahoma parole board pardoned him in 1965 for a burglary because he was thought to be near death.

Turkey Suspends 2 Newspapers

United Press International

ISTANBUL — The government suspended two newspapers from publication Tuesday for an indefinite period, officials said. No explanation was given.

Officials said the leftist daily Cumhuriyet and the rightist daily Milli Gazete were banned from publication and distribution by Istanbul's regional martial law command. Cumhuriyet's distribution halted Tuesday immediately after the decision took effect.

The two newspapers were the latest of several publications to be closed by the authorities under Turkey's tough new constitution approved in November. The constitution, giving the country's military leader, General Kenan Evren, a seven-year presidency, includes rules limiting the activities of political parties, press and trade unions.

French Fire Kills Woman

United Press International

NICE — A woman living in the building that houses the Spanish Consulate died in a fire that destroyed the consulate Sunday, police said. They said Colette Comuly, 66, who lived next door to the apartment that served as the consulate, died Monday.

Despite Interim Pact, Ganges Use Still Divides India and Bangladesh

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

DHAKA, Bangladesh — Despite an interim accord three months ago that papered over a two-decade dispute over sharing of the waters of the Ganges River, India and Bangladesh remain far apart on a long-term solution to a problem that both sides regard as a matter of survival.

Bangladeshi officials expressed encouragement that the agreement, reached in October in New Delhi between the military ruler of Bangladesh, Lieutenant General Hussain Mohammed Ershad, and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India, had staved off a complete breakdown on the issue. But they stressed the urgency of reaching a long-range agreement.

"Being on the receiving end of this great river, we cannot afford to put off the solution every two years. For us, finding a permanent solution becomes more important as time goes by," the agriculture minister, Abu Zafar Mohammed Obaidullah Khan, said in an interview.

"At least, for the first time, both sides are seriously looking at each other's proposals before discarding them," he said. "How far it will go, I do not know."

The Ganges dispute, which has periodically soured relations between India and Bangladesh since the first flush of friendship after India helped Bangladesh win independence in December 1971, was smoothed over temporarily on Oct. 6 when an existing sharing formula agreed upon in 1977 was extended for 18 months. By the end of that period, the two countries must agree on a plan to augment the river's flow during the dry season.

The Ganges problem bears directly on the daily needs of 90 million of the world's poorest people during the dry season, from January to the end of May.

Both sides say they are entitled to a fair share of the Ganges water, which begins its flow in the Himalaya Mountains of Nepal and courses through northern India and eastward through Bangladesh to the Bay of Bengal.

The Ganges is regarded by Indian Hindus as the holiest of rivers and historically has been a focal point on the cultural development of the subcontinent.

Both countries have consistently agreed on the need to increase the flow of the Ganges during the dry season. But they have differed sharply on how to achieve the objective. The agreement that expired on Nov. 4, which was renewed with some modifications, gave Bangladesh approximately 60 percent of the flow during the dry season.

According to the new agreement, the rate of the river's discharge will be altered every 10 days, as against every 30 days under the 1977 agreement.

The discharges agreed upon for the first 10 days of January, for example, are 40,000 cubic meters (1.4 million cubic feet) per second for India and 58,500 cubic meters per second for Bangladesh, with the amounts to be scaled down progressively as the dry season sets in. During the last 10 days of April, which is the driest period of the season, India will draw 20,500 and Bangladesh 34,500 cubic meters per second.

Before India completed construction of a dam at Farakka, 11 miles (18 kilometers) from the border, in 1975, a much larger portion of the Ganges flowed into Bangladesh. India built the dam to divert water to the Hooghly River and thus flush silt from the approaches to Calcutta, claiming that buildups of silt had made it impossible for large ships to reach either Calcutta or Haldia, a container port 55 miles downstream, for four months of the year.

The Indians justified the diversion by noting that 90 percent of the 1,200-mile main channel of the Ganges flows through India. Bangladeshi officials countered that one-third of their country's population depends on the Ganges for drinking, agriculture, fishery and transport, and that diversion has devastating consequences in the dry season.

Paradoxically, Bangladesh, with vast undeveloped areas and a density ratio of roughly 1,000 people to the square mile (about 400 per square kilometer), is inundated by water during the monsoon season, and the density ratio can abruptly shift to 2,000 people to the square mile.

To augment the dry-season flow of the Ganges, Bangladesh wants to store surplus waters in reservoirs in the upper reaches of the river in Nepal and northern India, a plan endorsed by the United Nations Commission on Environment and Planning.

India says the solution should be to transfer the flood waters of the Brahmaputra River, which runs through the far eastern reaches of Bangladesh, through a 200-mile canal, one-third of which would pass through Bangladesh on its way to the Ganges.

Bangladeshi officials say that the proposed canal would displace thousands of peasants and destroy a large area now under cultivation.

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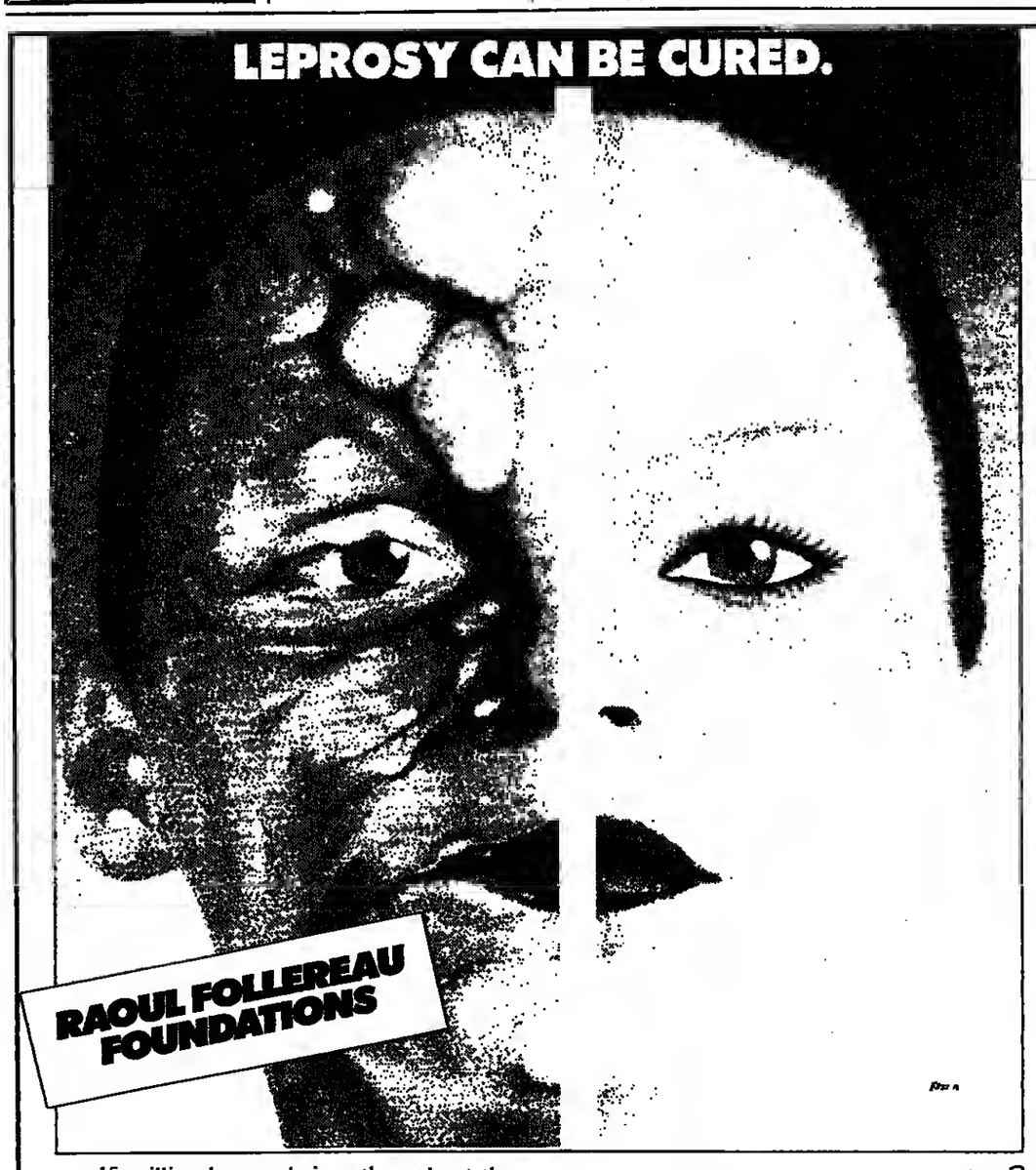

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WORLD LEPROSY DAY - JANUARY 30, 1983.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Vintage Chart, 1960-1982

	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
Bordeaux red	19A	18A	15A	17A	16A	16C	16A	19A	15C	14D	12C	18B	19B	10D	8D	16C	19B	6D	17C	9D	16C	20B	14D
Burgundy red	18A	15A	14A	15A	18B	14C	16C	11C	15C	14D	17B	19B	17C	16D	8D	15C	16C	5D	17C	7D	17C	19C	9D
Burgundy white	17A	16B	15A	16B	17B	14C	19C	13D	14D	13D	15C	17C	17D	16D	5X	16D	16D	4X	16X	8X	16D	16D	8X
Rhône	17A	16A	17A	16A	20A	15A	18A	14B	16B	16C	18B	16C	18C	18C	7D	18C	17C	5D	16C	7D	17C	19C	20C
Sauternes	17A	18A	17A	15A	17A	15B	17B	19B	17C	11D	13D	19C	18C	15D	2D	16C	13D	6D	10D	8D	19C	18C	12D
Rhine	12A	16B	12A	16A	13C	12D	20C	18C	14D	17D	12D	20C	16D	17D	9X	17D	16X	5X	16X	8X	10X	18X	7X
Mosel-Saar-Ruwer	13A	15B	12A	16A	13C	12D	20C	18C	14D	17D	12D	20C	16D	17D	6X	16D	15X	3X	18X	6X	10X	15X	7X
Amarone (Veneto)	18A	12A	14A	16A	14A	16A	14A	18A	19A	16B	14C	17B	14C	18B	17B	16B	16B	13C	20C	14C	17C	16C	12C
Barolo (Piedmont)	19A	11A	15A	16A	20A	11B	11B	10B	18B	12C	6C	19B	17B	14B	14B	16B	7C	17C	20C	10C	16C	19C	8D
Chianti (Tuscany)	18A	14A	15A	18A	19A	18A	12B	18A	18B	13C	10C	20B	18C	17C	18C	17C	13C	12D	19C	8D	12D	17C	10D
Valtellina (Lombardy)†	17A	10A	14A	12A	17A	6B	10C	13C	10C	14C	8C	17C	17C	16C	9D	15C	9C	8D	19C	10D	10D	17C	8D

*Preliminary ratings. †Valtellina includes Inferno, Grumello, Sassella, Valgella and Sfurzat

Numbers — 0 (worst) to 20 (best)

Letters — A: wine needs more bottle age; B: can be drunk now but probably would be better with more age; C: ready now; D: may still be good, but approach with caution; X: little wine was produced that year or it is likely to have deteriorated

The New York Times

Updating the Vintage Chart With the Best of the '82s

By Terry Robards
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — One of the largest vintages in history has just gone into the cellars all over Europe, prompting many wine fanciers to reassess their holdings with an eye toward making room for the 1982s when they come on the market. It is also an appropriate time to re-evaluate some other recent harvests and update the vintage charts, for many wines not previously available are beginning to appear in stores and restaurants.

Slavish devotion to vintage charts is fraught with peril, of course, because some good wines are produced in every bad vintage and many poor wines are made in every good vintage. But it is appropriate to bring the charts up to date for general reference, as long as consumers keep their shortcomings in mind.

Now is a prudent time to consider stocking up, because the large supply of wine for sale in Europe as a result of several big crops and the strength of the dollar in the currency markets has brought about price reductions, making French, Italian and other European wines especially attractive in the United States.

The pricing benchmarks are established in Bordeaux, because the famous reds of the region are favored by more collectors than any other wines. If prices fall for the wines of the Medoc peninsula that were classified according to quality in 1855, downward pressure is exerted on most other European reds and even on many California wines.

The word from Bordeaux, based mostly on speculation at this point, is that the opening prices for the best known Médocs in the *premiere tranche*, or first offering, will be about the same as last year in francs.

Weakness may come into the market after the wines with the biggest reputations are sold, reflecting the big supply available and the recessionary conditions prevailing all over the world. Quantities of the 1981, 1980 and 1979 Bordeaux also remain unsold, adding to the supply weighing on the market.

"While everyone will want the '82s, which very likely will be one of the great Bordeaux vintages, market chemistry says pricing pressure should be downward," says Barry Bassin, president of Barry Bassin & Co., a leading importer. His guess is that the so-called glamour wines — Châteaux Lafite-Rothschild, Pétrus, Palmer, La Mission Haut-Brion and Ducru-Beaucaillou, among others — will sell at high prices.

"Other *grand crus* will benefit from coattail buying along with the glamour wines," he says, "but time will be on the side of the buyers, especially those with cool heads and large checkbooks."

One thing that is already fairly clear is that the quality of the 1982 Bordeaux reds is very high. It is too early to know how the wines will evolve, but the early prognosis is that the vintage will turn out to be the best since 1961, although it may lack the longevity of that great year.

It is being given a preliminary rating of 19 on a scale of 20, and it is the third exceptionally good vintage in the last four in Bordeaux. The 1981 merits an 18 and the 1979 gets a 17, while the 1980 receives a 15.

"They consider 1982 an almost perfect vintage," says Abdallah H. Simon, president of the Chateau and Estate Wines Co., the largest importer of classified Bordeaux, who has recently visited the region and spoken with most of the leading proprietors.

The weather in Sauternes, the southern Bordeaux subregion where some of the greatest sweet whites are made, was less favorable than in the red-wine areas. Rain occurred during the picking, and the quantity was enormous. The quality was uneven, but the 1982 is still considered fairly good, meriting a 17.

Conditions in Burgundy were not quite as favorable as in Bordeaux, but the crop was abundant and many very good wines were made. A preliminary rating for the 1982 reds from the Côte d'Or would be 16, and 17 for the whites. Both are considered one point better than the 1981s. The Burgundy reds of 1976, incidentally, are being downgraded from 19 to 16 because they are fading rapidly.

Germany experienced the largest crop ever recorded, perhaps 50 percent more than the previous record harvest in 1973. "You can't make that much wine and still make very good wine," says Peter M.F. Sichel, a leading importer. He says the quality is disappointing. The Rhines of 1982 receive a 12 and the Mosels, Saars and Ruwers a 13, well below the quality level of the 1981s.

Italy also recorded a large crop, about 5 percent bigger than the 1981, and the wines were very good. Quality was better in such northern growing areas as the Piedmont, Lombardy and Tuscany than in the southern part of the country. The big reds of the north apparently will be fairly high in quality, meriting anywhere from 17 to 19 on a preliminary basis.

The Piedmont, home of the great Barolos, Barbarescos and Gattinaras, among others, benefited most from the warm, sunny weather and probably produced the best wines. The Barolos of 1982, in fact, may ultimately merit 20, but these are wines that take many years to mature, so evaluating them at this point is premature.

Guides to the Top Bottlings of Italy

New York Times Service

THE WINES of Italy have been receiving a lot of attention from consumers all over the world and now account for close to 60 percent of the U.S. market for imported wine. Their popularity and diversity have inspired several new or recent books.

The latest is Victor Hazan's "Italian Wine" (Knopf, $17.95), a comprehensive guide to most of the wines from Italy to be found on the export market. Hazan and his wife, Marcella, the cookbook author, have conducted a cooking school near Bologna for seven years, at which he teaches about wine.

Hazan's book follows Burton Anderson's "Vino," published in 1980, which spawned an offshoot last autumn, "The Simon and Schuster Pocket Guide to Italian Wines" ($5.95), by the same author.

"Italian Wine" and "Vino" are not overwhelmingly duplicative. Hazan has chosen to focus on the wines themselves, describing them with relish and insight, whereas Anderson, who has lived in Italy for years, focuses on the people, companies, consortiums, lore and geography behind the wines.

If I had to choose one for my own, it would probably be "Italian Wine" because of its subjectivity. Hazan's descriptions of flavors, bouquets and styles are a delight to read, both accurate and imaginative.

In a departure from most wine books, "Italian Wine" is organized according to the flavor properties of each wine rather than according to geography.

The vintage ratings are one of this book's strong points. They seem to be based on the author's own experiences and differ from other charts. For example, he has obviously reveled in the Spanna Campi Raudii 1961 of Vallana, a wine of sufficient quality to give all Spannas of that vintage high marks.

Anderson's "Vino" is just as useful and his observations are just as astute. Furthermore, the book is more comprehensive, containing a range of background and history. Indeed, it is almost scholarly, whereas the Hazan book is passionate.

Anderson's new pocket guide is entirely different, meant to be a quick reference for the diner confused by a comprehensive Italian wine list or the shopper facing an unfamiliar array in a store.

Its one shortcoming is that it is organized geographically, which means that novices must look up a wine name in the index and then turn to the indicated page. In any case, the index appears to be complete and the guide's geographical structure is certainly logical.

—TERRY ROBARDS

Ungaro Outshines Lagerfeld

By Hebe Dorsey
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Everybody loves the talented Karl Lagerfeld and wishes him well, but as John Fairchild, the publisher of Women's Wear Daily, put it after the Chanel show Tuesday: "Nobody can replace Coco, not even Kaiser Karl."

This was the most accurate verdict after Lagerfeld's first try at revamping the Chanel image, a move the house of Chanel felt was needed to brush the dust off those famous suits.

PARIS FASHIONS

They would have done better to leave well enough alone. For despite the suspense, or maybe because of it, this show never got off the ground. Yet, the room was full of friends, including Carla Fendi, who had flown from Rome, and the Aghion-Lenoir duo, who own the house of Chloé. As in the good old days, dresses were being brought down the mirrored staircase, in those famous white shrouds, until the last minute. Socialites, ambassadors' wives and movie actresses were packed six deep. Everybody got a white piqué four-leaf clover — and then the soufflé went flat.

Jacqueline Brynner was wearing a white Chanel suit but Paloma Picasso played it smarter — she wore an Alaia snap-on sweater under a Burberry raincoat. Fingering a crystal necklace she said had belonged to Chanel, Paloma said after the show she liked those gold chains Karl put over the suits. Another fashion plate, who asked not to be quoted, said: "How wonderful not to want anything."

The main problem with the collection is that fashion is about the future and not about the past, and this was more like a retrospective. Lagerfeld's clever tinkering with the old Chanel look was no use, even if he knew all the tricks in the book.

The music, a rehash of oldies, with such lyrics as "i don't want to set the world on fire," did not exactly help.

The saving grace of this collection was the evening dresses, even if they did look like the late, late show. But the black ruffled ones, especially, were very pretty, and they gave Lagerfeld a chance to do the luxurious evening wear he cannot do in ready-to-wear collections.

In retrospect, Ungaro's collection, shown Tuesday morning, looked awfully good and modern. From the nifty short suits to the Lolita numbers, Ungaro sang a tune every woman wants to hear. The news here was all those elaborately Fortuny draped evening dresses, a surprise from a man who made his reputation with tailoring. But Ungaro showed he could follow into Madame Grès's legendary footsteps, although his draping does not have the same precision. For one thing, he uses satin where she used jersey.

Ungaro played up giant puzzles of pleats, going in all possible directions. His best one was the white, with draping running diagonally across the draped bodice, vertically down the skirt and horizontally across the high draped cummerbund. Another good one was black and had a gigantic ruffle cutting across from shoulder to hem. He also had wonderful pajamas, the wide legs entirely pleated as well.

Draped evening clothes were the favorite of Ungaro's long line of fans and friends, including Marie-Hélène de Rothschild and Jacqueline Brynner.

All Paris designers so far seem to be wild about black and white. So is Ungaro, who did, however, include a few explosive colors, such as a pure cerise and a brilliant turquoise. He also did with colors what he used to do with patterns, mixing black, hot pink, turquoise and yellow in the same suit, sometimes with uncertain, wildly circus results.

Things can get a bit fancy at Ungaro's, especially when he puts black lace at the back of a bustled dress, or when he does white lace, long-torsoed Lolita dresses, with an explosion of ruffles around the knees.

His fabrics are the best in Paris, especially all those brocade silks mixed with lush satins. One can tell that Ungaro spends a lot of time working on his fabrics and they do give his collection a uniquely luxurious look. That, in part, explains why, of all Paris couture designers, he is the one who has made the greatest strides in the last couple of years.

Earlier in the day, Philippe Venet had Crown Princess Sonja of Norway fairly puzzled and mildly annoyed to be surrounded by the fashion press when she came to select her wardrobe for a forthcoming trip to the United States. She did not go back empty-handed, what with five suits (two of which had Venet's new longer jackets) and several evening dresses, both short and long.

Joe Dorsey

Ungaro showed all-pleated, black satin evening dress.

A nice-looking woman in her mid-30s, with a fresh, wholesome Nordic look, the princess wore a ruby-red velvet jacket with sensible shoes. She went for the most quietly elegant clothes, including a one-shouldered soft peach evening gown with embroidered belt. The hot number, draped all the way down with a deep slit, did not however, pass the test. "Oh la la," as she said.

This reflects Venet's place in the fashion world today. A close friend of Hubert de Givenchy, who is well known for dressing the ladies, he appeals to low-key but classy women who want the quiet perfection of old-time couture.

Capsule Film Review

The Canadian film **"Threshold,"** directed by Richard Pearce, is about a cardiac surgeon, Dr. Thomas Vrain (Donald Sutherland), who successfully implants the world's first self-contained artificial heart, designed by a research scientist (Jeff Goldblum), in a human patient (Mare Winningham). According to Vincent Canby of The New York Times, the film is "a neat, modest movie" that "does not become involved in any moral questions raised by organ transplants" but "unless you're absolutely fascinated by heart surgery, 'Threshold' may not be a film you'll want to drop everything to see."

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The International Herald Tribune invites you to meet the ASEAN Government leaders at an international conference on:

Trade and Investment Opportunities in the ASEAN Countries

February 9, 10 and 11, 1983 in Singapore

In the midst of an international economic crisis, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, the five members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, continue to show growth rates of 5% to 7% annually.

Their rapid economic growth has led to a major increase in their imports from the United States, Japan and Europe, and ASEAN is expected to be the most rapidly growing market for the industrialized countries through the 1980's.

Abundant natural resources, an increasingly skilled and competitive labor force and political stability make the area particularly appealing to companies seeking to expand their activities internationally. Moreover, the ASEAN countries have been actively encouraging foreign investment in recent years.

The International Herald Tribune's conference on "Investment and Trade Opportunities in the ASEAN Countries" will be an unprecedented opportunity to hear and question in a single forum the government officials who are responsible for formulating the trade and investment policies of these five countries.

The delegation from each country is listed below. A spokesman from each of the three major trading partners of ASEAN — the United States, Japan and the EEC — has also been invited to participate.

INTRODUCTION TO ASEAN

- H.E. Mr. Chan Kai Yau, *Secretary General of ASEAN*
- Mr. Masao Fujioka, *President, Asian Development Bank*
- Mr. Judhvir Parmar, *Vice-President, Operations, Asia, Europe, Middle East, International Finance Corporation*
- Mr. Lim Ho Hup, *President, ASEAN Finance Corporation*

REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

- H.E. Professor J.B. Sumarlin, *Minister of State, Vice Chairman of Bappenas (National Development Planning Agency)*
- H.E. Professor IR. Soedarsono Hadisapoetro, *Minister of Agriculture*
- IR. Suhartoyo, *Chairman of BKPM (Investment Co-ordinating Board)*
- H.E. Mr. Sumitro Djojohadikusumo, *Consultant, former Minister of Finance, of Trade and of Research and Technology*

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

- H.E. Mr. Teodoro Q. Peña, *Minister of Natural Resources*
- Mr. Edgardo L. Tordesillas, *Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry and Vice-Chairman of Board of Investment*
- Mr. Jose P. Leviste, Jr., *Secretary General of Office of Prime Minister*

REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE

- H.E. Dr. Tony Tan Keng Yam, *Minister of Trade and Industry*
- Mr. Hwang Peng Yuen, *Chairman of the Economic Development Board*

KINGDOM OF THAILAND

- H.E. Major General Chatichai Choonhavan, *Minister of Industry*
- Mr. Sanob Unakul, *Secretary General of the National Economic and Social Development Board*
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- Mr. Sivavong Changkasin, *Director General, Department of Mineral Resources, Ministry of Industry.*

FEDERATION OF MALAYSIA

- H.E. Tengku Dato'Ahmad Rithauddeen Bin Tengku Ismail, *Minister of Trade and Industry*
- H.E. Tan Sri Dato'Ishak Bin Pateh Akhir, *Chairman of MIDA (Malaysian Industrial Development Authority)*
- Mr. Burkhan Abdullah, *Director, Industrial Division, Ministry of Trade and Industry*

TRADE WITH ASEAN

- Mr. William E. Brock, *United States Trade Representative.*
- Mr. Naohiro Amaya, *Senior Advisor on International Economic Relations to the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Japan*
- Viscount Etienne Davignon, *Vice-President, Commission of the European Communities*

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Please enroll the following participant in the conference to be held February 9-11, 1983 in Singapore.

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The OPEC Breakdown

The blazing quarrel in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, and the collapse of its emergency meeting in Geneva, may bring a drop in oil prices — but don't count on it. The real meaning of this breakdown is that the political tensions within OPEC are moving erratically toward a climax that is totally unpredictable. A dangerous game is being played out, and neither the United States nor any other oil importer is going to have much influence on the outcome.

At the center of it is the fierce rivalry between Saudi Arabia and Iran. More broadly, it is the radicals, led by Iran and Libya, versus the deeply conservative Arabs of the Gulf. The radicals are getting a measure of reluctant support from a third group within OPEC — countries such as Nigeria and Venezuela that have embarked on expensive development programs and, in a shrinking oil market, are desperate for revenues to pay their debts.

In 1981, the Saudis imposed their will and their pricing policy on the rest of OPEC in a way that won them very few friends. After the Iranian revolution, several producers — Libya, Algeria and Nigeria, the most radical and the most hard-pressed — had pushed their prices up to $40 a barrel or more.

The Saudis believed that those prices were too high and threatened to wreck the market. They implacably forced the high-flyers down by deliberately overproducing from their vast reserves. In September 1981, they pressed OPEC to an involuntary compromise based on the present price of $34 for a barrel of Saudi light crude. But the Saudis, like most other people, had seriously underestimated the scale of the worldwide recession that was getting under way.

Up to that time, each member country had been able to sell as much oil as it wished. But by early last year, it was clear that either OPEC would have to pro-rate production or prices would fall. Last March, OPEC tried to impose production quotas, but they have been increasingly ignored as some member countries began discounting their oil.

The present explosion in OPEC was forced by Iran. Despite its war with Iraq, and the Iraqi attempts to bomb Iranian oil ports, Iran has succeeded in nearly tripling its production during the past year. In a sagging market, which country is going to cut back to accommodate the Iranian increases? If nobody cuts, prices will drop. That would threaten the governments of many of the OPEC countries, but particularly the Saudi regime, which promised, when it imposed that compromise price 16 months ago, to enforce it. Throughout the Third World, the price of oil has taken on a powerful political meaning as the symbol of a great triumph over the rich nations.

Perhaps prices will fall and perhaps not. But the evidence of political strain and instability is rapidly accumulating in the Gulf region, on which the world's economy still crucially depends. The next move is the Saudis'.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Pentagon High-Rollers

The approaching struggle in the U.S. Congress over reducing the Defense Department's budget will resemble a debate among surgeons about how best to contain an inoperable cancer. But cutting is not the only necessity; some cures lie deeper.

Beyond the heavy costs of manpower, a force that feeds the Pentagon's seemingly insatiable appetite for dollars is a stream of new, high-technology weapons, justified on the ground that superior quality is needed to offset Soviet advantages in quantity. The new weapons share several grave problems.

First, many are not very effective. Their high technology procures advantages that look impressive on paper but are only marginally useful in battle. The Air Force has invested heavily in radar missiles that shoot down enemy planes at ever-increasing distances. But most combat occurs at shorter range, where cannon or simple heat-seeking missiles are more effective, as was proved in Lebanon.

The Navy has based its air defense on two long-range, vastly expensive systems, F-14s carrying Phoenix missiles and the Aegis escort vessel. Both depend on powerful radar that will advertise their presence to an enemy and invite intense attack. In the Falklands War, the Sheffield's radar betrayed it in this way.

The Army's tanks are best at long-range sniper shots, not the more likely rapid-fire at close range.

The other problem with complex weapons is that they cost more, so that fewer can be bought, and they break down more often, so that fewer still are available at any time for combat. The operational availability of Navy and Marine planes is projected to decline through the 1980s.

A recent report prepared by George Kuhn for the Heritage Foundation, no foe of military spending, warns that even the significantly higher military budgets of the Reagan administration will fail to improve fighting strength. Because of rising costs, the Reagan plans will buy fewer tanks and fighters than President Jimmy Carter planned to buy.

Most of the added costs result from initial underestimates and program changes, not by factors beyond the Pentagon's control. The F-14 now costs more than five times its original estimate, the F-16 nearly nine times more, the Tomahawk missile five times more, the M-1 tank seven times more. No budget can withstand such runaway growth.

One root of the problem, in Mr. Kuhn's view, lies in the Pentagon's misguided use of technology. Military planners subordinate tactical needs to the supposed benefits of new equipment. Believing simple means primitive, they buy the most advanced technology and push weapons into production even when tests point up severe flaws.

The fighting in Lebanon and the Falklands has underlined that it is skills and tactics, not technology, that win wars, and that simple weapons perform better than complex systems. Some of the weapons the Pentagon is now struggling to build do not bear the marks of this lesson. Money goes for nuclear attack submarines instead of quiet diesel-electrics at a fourth the cost; for complex long-range tanks that will carry too little ammunition; for fighter aircraft too delicate for battle and equipped with missiles too expensive to test.

Through its addiction to complex technology, the Pentagon seems willing to sacrifice both quantity and effectiveness for weapons of unbearable cost and dubious advantage.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Vietnam Lessons, 10 Years After the Paris Treaty

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The Paris Peace Agreements were signed 10 years ago this week. They brought no peace to Vietnam. They merely allowed the United States an ungraceful exit from a war American public opinion no longer would sustain.

The agreements could not make peace for Vietnam because the two forces within that country, contending to control its destiny, remained unreconciled. The Paris agreements changed nothing for them.

The South Vietnamese government did not want the agreement. Its leaders were not fools. They knew that the war would go on, and that they would be fatally weakened. They accepted, in extremis, these pieces of paper because the U.S. government left them no alternative.

The North Vietnamese authorities — and the National Liberation Front in South Vietnam — wanted the settlement because they wanted the United States out of Vietnam. But they certainly were not renouncing, on the very edge of success, the struggle Vietnamese Communists and allied nationalists had been conducting, at immense cost, ever since the 1920s and 1930s.

Did Henry Kissinger, who negotiated the agreements for the United States, really believe that the struggle would end? Possibly. One believes what one wants to believe; and Mr. Kissinger in his memoirs says that the threat of further bombings of North Vietnam could have successfully enforced the agreements had American public opinion not undermined him, and if Watergate had not reduced the Nixon administration to ruin.

He does not attempt to explain why the mere threat of more bombing, after U.S. ground forces had left the country, would have accomplished what actual bombing had been unable to achieve while the United States still had nearly half a million troops in Vietnam.

The truth is that in January 1973, the United States had lost the war, and North Vietnam had won. North Vietnam and the National Liberation Front had only to push a little more, bleed their Vietnamese enemies a little more, and it would be over. Everyone understood this, except those whose involvement and emotional engagement impelled them to substitute hope for realism.

The United States was leaving the war, not because a few hundred thousand peace militants were protesting, but because the common wisdom of the majority of ordinary Americans had concluded that to go on was either wrong or useless, or both. Washington's conduct of the war no longer enjoyed the confidence of the people.

It always had been a war that was going to be settled by the Vietnamese themselves. Either the noncommunists there had the guts and will to dominate their own country — they had the means, immensely greater military means than the communists, matériel of a richness and sophistication beyond comparison with the other side — or else the NLF and the communists from the North would do it.

Ngo Dinh Diem came closest to success, by trying to re-create a form of traditional autocracy in Annam and Cochin China, but it proved to be too late; in any case, the United States, upon whose material support he depended, would not stand for his methods.

What actually happened, of course, is that the war became America's war against the Vietnamese, Cambodian and Laotian Communists, and there was no way for that to be a success. But Americans like success, and when it does not exist it has to be invented, and that is what happened. A series of military and pacification programs followed, and an invasion of Cambodia, each confidently proclaimed a success, leading up to the culminating "Vietnamization" program of American withdrawals and the Paris agreements, which were also successes — except that they were shortly revealed to be failures.

An equivalent fantasy afflicted the peace movement. The American role in the war was intolerable to a great many in the United States. Many of them, expressing the national impulse to look for heroes and happy endings, sought these on the other side and convinced themselves the National Liberation Front and the government in Hanoi were composed of clear-eyed democrats working for a better life for the peasants.

This committed too many in the peace movement to a belief that when the war was won by the communists the result would be pleasing and just, vindicating all that the American opponents of the war had said in criticism of their own country, and of their own families: all the emotion spent, the bitterness, the exiles, the hatred.

What few people on either side seemed capable of recognizing was that Vietnam and its war had no good endings in sight, only bad ones. That it was, to use a much overworked expression, a political tragedy, or at the very least, an affair of dilemmas and bad choices. It was a war between individuals, nearly all of whom wanted not such bad things for their country, or even wanted good things, but happened to be implacably, murderously, divided on what these might be.

By the time they had fought one another for nearly 30 years, pitilessly helped on both sides by the great powers, their society already disoriented by a century of colonial occupation and cultural subversion, Vietnam was desperate, exhausted.

Cambodia, when the war was ended, launched into a new cataclysm of violence directed against Cambodians themselves. Something like this had happened before in Khmer history, in and after the 12th century, near-suicidal internal war producing abandoned cities and ruin in the countryside, and subsequent partition of the country between Thais and Vietnamese.

The new Vietnamese authorities not only invaded Cambodia and annexed Laos, but also set about "re-educating" everyone and reducing all to the sad conformity which already marked North Vietnam, a country for which war had become the norm.

Even now, 10 years later, remarkably little seems to have been learned. Current foreign policy debates on arms control, Europe and Latin America, dismally repeat the Vietnam debate's self-righteousness on both sides.

And even the old argument is not over. Revisionist polemicists insist that if only the United States had invaded North Vietnam, or used nuclear weapons or "unleashed" other unspecified military measures, the war could have ended in freedom for all.

One scarcely knows what to say to this. But it all seems beside the point. It dishonors the dead on both sides (all sides; in Vietnam, "both" was never quite enough to say), and our American dead, whether our cause was good or bad, all those whose names are on that long black monument on the mall in Washington. To them all — yellow, black, brown, white — R.I.P.

International Herald Tribune.
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For Hanoi, the Tragedy of Victory

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON — This week's anniversary is an ironic and tragic occasion because Vietnam is still at war, though this time against other enemies, and because it has become little more than a pawn in the Soviet-Chinese rivalry in Asia.

Moreover, Vietnam has become a Soviet client state rather than the fully independent nation it had hoped to be when Ho Chi Minh rose to overthrow French rule in 1945, and an internationally isolated country with abysmally low living standards.

Much of the disaster, as it has unfolded over the last 10 years, may be attributed to Vietnam's wartime exhaustion, its shattered infrastructure — both North and South — and the dogmatic attitudes of the aging ideologues in power in Hanoi.

Still, it remains a valid and fascinating question whether all the events since 1973 were, in effect, foreordained by history, or whether they might have been averted or at least altered, had Vietnamese as well as U.S. policies moved in wiser directions. I believe a case can be made that a diplomatic and economic relationship might have evolved that offered Vietnam alternatives other than the Soviet alliance and internal calamity.

The ultimate communist victory in Vietnam in 1975 has not produced the "domino effect" in Southeast Asia that had been feared by Washington: Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia, for example, are not seriously imperiled.

Further, Hanoi's entrapment in the endless war of its own making in Cambodia and Laos, pious propaganda notwithstanding, is not wholly unwelcomed in Washington as it is deeply damaging to all the communist players in the region.

And in a way that could not be foreseen in Paris in 1973, it is Vietnam that seems, 10 years later, to be the principal victim of that conflict.

But if the war produced a winner, politically and strategically, it was clearly the Soviet Union — albeit at a great continuing cost — because the conflict's consequences neutralized China in Southeast Asia and permitted the Soviet Union to acquire military bases in Vietnam and Cambodia.

Yet there may have been lost opportunities for history to develop differently. First, President Richard Nixon promised, in a secret letter to the North Vietnamese prime minister, Pham Van Dong, $4.75 billion in reconstruction funds, and agreed to a U.S.-North Vietnamese Joint Economic Commission. An economic accord was to be signed on July 23, 1973. What happened next is unclear. Though the chief American negotiator had reported on March 27, 1973, the day the last American soldier left Vietnam, that the aid pact was virtually ready, he was instructed the following week to break off the talks.

The official explanation was that Mr. Nixon had decided to cancel the aid because Hanoi was infiltrating new military equipment into South Vietnam, violating the cease-fire, and because it went on fighting in Cambodia. Yet, Saigon was equally guilty of cease-fire violations, and American B-52s had resumed the bombing of Cambodia. (The cease-fire did not apply to Cambodia.)

What we do not know is whether Hanoi had resolved to sacrifice American aid for tactical advantage or whether Mr. Nixon deliberately overreacted to the violations because of opposition at home to reconstruction aid. Likewise, one wonders whether Hanoi would have launched the victorious 1975 offensive if it had been receiving American assistance.

Between 1975 and 1978, new opportunities developed. For more than two years, Vietnam had been resisting Soviet demands for military facilities at Cam Ranh Bay and Danang, seemingly keen on maximum independence, while sending signals to Washington that it wished to normalize relations. By 1977, the Carter administration responded favorably. Curiously, however, Hanoi wanted American aid as "reparations," an unacceptable notion. Hanoi abandoned that idea in 1978, but by then it was too late: Congress already had forbidden all aid to Vietnam, and Jimmy Carter was moving ahead toward normalization with Beijing.

Late in 1978, Vietnam joined Comecon, the Communist common market, and signed a friendship treaty with the Soviet Union. Then it invaded Cambodia to overthrow the bloody, China-backed Pol Pot regime, and installed Heng Samrin as its puppet. Early in 1979, Vietnam granted the bases to the Soviet Union, greatly facilitating its naval operations between the Pacific Ocean and Indian Ocean. In February, China attacked Vietnam in an inconclusive border war. Vietnam's destiny as a Soviet ally was sealed.

The consequences for Vietnam have been awesome. The Cambodian war, now in its fifth year, is tying down 200,000 Vietnamese troops unable to defeat local guerrillas (and there are 60,000 troops in Laos fighting Hmong tribesmen). Economically, Vietnam is barely surviving despite $2 billion annually in Soviet aid. Per capita income fell from $241 in 1976 to $153 in 1981. Millions of Vietnamese have fled the country; a half-million are working in the Soviet Union. The septuagenarian Hanoi leadership is frozen in immobility, unable to cope with its problems.

This is Vietnam 10 years after the "peace" of Paris.

The writer is author of "The Illusion of Peace," a study of American foreign policy in the Nixon years. He wrote the article from which this comment was excerpted for The New York Times.

Other Opinion

The Troubled Cartel

It would be premature to say that OPEC is dead, but after the shambolic meeting in Geneva it is at the very least in abeyance. What is most striking about the OPEC bust-up is the way member countries' political and economic differences overrode their mutual greed. Iran openly abused Saudi Arabia in political terms. Nigeria and Venezuela were both motivated by the specter of bankruptcy. Iraq, of course, remains at war with fellow member Iran. Only the Gulf states maintained a core of unity. All in all, the collapse of the cartel must be good news. Britain, as a producer, may suffer some ill effects. They should be outweighed by the relief to the world economy.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

After [Monday's] failure to reach agreement at a meeting OPEC leaders themselves acknowledged to be the cartel's severest test in its 22-year history, there is a very real prospect that OPEC will now crumble. World oil prices may fall for the first time in a decade, with consequences that could eventually encompass nearly every aspect of economic and social life in the West. This is a giddying prospect.

— The Times (London).

Gandhi's Setback

Indira Gandhi: Look at the name, hear it trilled and droned. It seems to sum up all that India has stood for since independence, and even well before. Though no kin to the mahatma, her marriage name, by stroke of fortune, forms the very anthem of *ahimsa*, or nonviolence, that was the freedom movement's wellspring, while her given name could pass for that of the republic itself.

As banneret of her father's Brahmin dynasty, moreover, she wears the Nehru mystique as a perceptible corona whitening the outer curls. If souls in transit have an affinity for specific lodgings among the unborn, could it be that ringing names attach themselves to great leaders? And if so, why is "Indira Gandhi" sounded so often today as the equivalent of a four-letter word?

As Mrs. Gandhi reads the returns from state elections [early this month] in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, she might do well to ponder that question. The turn against Mrs. Gandhi in both rock-ribbed Congress states of India's midriff was every bit as decisive as the 1977 poll that banished her from power. Adding insult to injury, reactions across the country were as euphoric as they were following that first post-emergency election.

But for better or worse, the prime minister has proved the only enduring needleworker of her generation capable of keeping stitched together the formidable crazy-quilt of ethnic, religious and political colorations that is India. In the short term at least, the nation is likely to lose more than it gains if Mrs. Gandhi's grip were to become untenable.

— Asiaweek (Hong Kong).

Greed and the Predator Ethic: One Victim Is the Economy

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON — Here is one activity that has survived the recession without too many scars: futures trading. Last year's volume rose 14 percent and was about double the 1978 level.

You may regard this as idle trivia, but it is more. Call it an example of the predator ethic. It is a pervasive paradox of wealthy societies. The richer they become, the more they turn from creating new wealth toward contesting existing wealth.

Futures markets are a classic zero-sum game. For every winner, there is a loser. Traders win or lose depending on whether the price of specific "futures contracts" — ranging from pork bellies to new contracts in stock prices — rise or fall. Nothing is really sold on the market.

When you are pondering the causes of poor economic performance, you might pause a moment at this paradox. What has gone awry is the great logic of Adam Smith: his fusion of private greed and public good. In Mr. Smith's world, the path to individual riches lay in maximizing society's wealth. Seeking the greatest profits, producers naturally would embrace efficiency (because this would improve profits) and supply the most demanded products (which would command the highest prices).

But the wealthier a society grows, the clearer it becomes to everyone that there is another equally promising route to riches: getting your hands on some of the existing wealth. The predator ethic begins to rival the producer ethic.

You have only to glance about to realize the extraordinary importance of predatory activity. A recent issue of Fortune magazine estimated the total value of the 33 largest mergers in 1982 at $30 billion. Initially at least, no merger ever creates new economic value. It is simply acquisition of existing wealth — like a family buying a second home.

Inflation and uncertainty have surely quickened predatory instincts because rapidly changing values hold out the lure of quick profits. That helps explain much of the real estate frenzy of the late 1970s, when sales of existing homes jumped by two-thirds.

More important, as economist Mancur Olson has long argued, predatory logic drives groups to organize politically and economically. Once they perceive the gains of seizing someone else's wealth, they act to do so.

The legal system is an example. Divorce, "palimony," medical malpractice, libel and product liability suits all represent new ways that one group, or individual, goes after another's wealth. Between 1975 and 1982, product liability suits filed in U.S. federal courts jumped from 2,886 to 8,944.

All of this is understandable, and some of it is desirable. A democratic, capitalist economy is constantly torn between the political ideal of equality and the economic reality of inequality. The rise of the welfare state and an increasingly responsive legal system reflect changed social sensibilities — an effort at reconciliation.

But no society has a bottomless pool of talent; the more of it is drawn into predatory activity, the less is left for productive activity.

Consider the futures markets. They serve one useful economic function: hedging — by commodity users or suppliers — against future price changes. But much of the trading is outright speculation, gambling spurred by the potential of staggering profits.

The zero-sum logic — winners and losers cancel — means that trafficking in existing wealth is ultimately frustrating. But it is actually a negative-sum game because an increasing proportion of the nation's talent — lawyers, consultants, brokers, lobbyists, speculators — is devoted, usually quite profitably, to maintaining the traffic.

These represent increasingly large overhead costs: activities that make perfect sense for the individuals or firms involved but do not add much to society's wealth. Since 1960, the number of lawyers (now approaching 600,000) has more than doubled.

Government cannot eliminate this cost, in part because the line between predatory and productive behavior often blurs. Take mergers, for example. When well-managed firms buy poorly run companies, real economic gains can result. But by the late 1970s, roughly 40 percent of merger and acquisition activity involved divestitures — companies selling off subsidiaries and divisions — suggesting that many firms had swallowed more than they could digest.

What the merger frenzy suggests are the peculiar temptations of huge wealth. Top executives usually do not own their firms but act as if they do. In part, executive egos — an empire-building lust — drive the megamergers. But on the mergers recorded by Fortune, investment bankers, who act as advisers and intermediaries, collected $170 million in fees.

If government cannot exorcise the wealth paradox, it can stop making it worse.

Tax avoidance represents one of the greatest contradictions between private and public profit — an exercise that increases private, but not public, wealth. Existing provisions of the tax code actually encourage mergers and futures trading. Finally, inflationary economic policies — by increasing uncertainty — abet all manner of speculation.

All this constitutes a compelling case for noninflationary economic policies, simpler taxes and regulations. Is this asking too much? Maybe. But then again, if the predator ethic begins to overwhelm the producer ethic, the country is in deep trouble.

National Journal.

FROM OUR JAN. 26 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: A Smoke in Peace

NEW YORK — To the list of restaurants in which a woman is permitted to finish in peace the cigarette she has lighted in public has been added the Café des Beaux Arts. Many persons interested in the burning question were much amused by the incident. "The woman called me to the table at which she was sitting," said Mr. Bustanoby, "and asked, 'Do you allow smoking?' " "'Personally Madame,' said I, 'we have no objection.' " "'Then,' she said, as she glanced around the restaurant, 'who is there to object?' " "'Smoke if you care to,' I answered.' " "She lighted her cigarette and smoked it to the end, but she was the only woman who ever smoked here."

1933: La Dietrich in Pants

PHILADELPHIA — Viewing with alarm what they have hitherto viewed with pleasure, stylists today looked at the legs of Marlene Dietrich as photographed in men's trousers and expressed intense dissatisfaction. Predictions that the fad of pants-wearing by women, started by La Dietrich and other Hollywood luminaries, would soon spread were vigorously denied by John Schalnerer, chairman of the style committee of the International Association of Clothing Designers. Committee members told their chairman, "This has got to stop. Do something, for God's sake. Something radical." "Well, what do you expect me to do?" asked Schalnerer, "wear a skirt?"

JOHN HAY WHITNEY (1904-1982), *Chairman*
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For the Whales, Rise Above Utilitarianism

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Whales, which have quite enough problems, have now got caught in the angry waters of U.S.-Japanese relations. But those persons who protested on the whales' behalf during last week's U.S. visit by Japan's prime minister have a grand cause.

The campaign to save the whales is a rare and refreshing example of intelligence in the service of something other than self-interest. That is one reason why it has progressed tremendously. Last summer the member nations of the International Whaling Commission, responding primarily to appeals to conscience from groups like Greenpeace and the Animal Welfare Institute, voted 25-7 for a five-year moratorium on commercial whaling, beginning in late 1985. But the three nations that kill 90 percent of the whales — Russia, Norway and Japan — may not comply.

Cheap substitutes now exist for all whale products, and no nation's whaling industry could exist unsubsidized. Japan kills the most whales and buys almost all the oil and meat from other nations' whaling. Japan's compliance with the moratorium probably would end commercial whaling. Whale meat provides less than 1 percent of Japan's protein. Japan's whaling industry has shrunk from five fleets to one, but several thousand jobs are involved.

The International Whaling Commission is toothless, but U.S. law is not. Nations in defiance of IWC rulings can be denied fishing rights within the U.S. 200-mile (320-kilometer) zone, and imports of their fish can be stopped.

Japan's policy may seem another instance of that nation's bloody-mindedness. But the disapproval of Western nations, and especially the United States, strikes Japan as occidental hypocrisy. In the 1830s and 1840s American whalers depleted stocks in the seas around Japan. Japan notes that Americans only became fastidious about whaling when whale products were no longer needed for lamp oil and margarine.

But this all misses the two main points.

More than 300,000 whales have been killed in the decade since the United Nations called for a moratorium. Every species of whale except the small Minke is endangered. It may be too late to save the magnificent blue whale.

Humanitarian concerns include, but go beyond, the refusal of Japan and others to abandon "cold" harpoons which, lacking explosives, cause a prolonged death agony. Japan opposes explosive harpoons because they damage some of the meat.

Even if the problem of pain could be solved, this problem would remain: There is something unseemly, something subversive of our dignity, about killing such splendid creatures.

As I sit with pen poised over paper, I am struck by the oddness of cataloging reasons for abandoning the killing — the cruel and utterly unnecessary killing — of such mysterious creatures, about which we have so much to learn. It is possible, and not exactly wrong, to give practical reasons why saving the whales will be useful. But there are times, and this is one, for rising above utilitarianism.

The Washington Post.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Huge Is Necessary

Regarding "Of Multinationals And 10-Person Skunk-Works" by Joseph Kraft (IHT, Jan. 18):

Computer and communications professionals all over the world regard the emergence of IBM and AT&T from the shadow of antitrust actions as considerable triumphs, due in no small part to effective top management.

There have been no IBM "losses." AT&T retains its laboratories, its manufacturing arm, its long lines; deregulated, it can now enter the high-profit world of computers. I would enjoy having Mr. Kraft explain how a 10-person skunk-works would go about designing, building, testing, selling and servicing an Airbus, or even a million video cassette recorders.

Small is indeed often beautiful. But huge is also necessary. The original skunk-works was in fact a small, secret department of huge Lockheed.

H.R.J. GROSCH.
Rijswijk, Netherlands.

Before South Africa

Regarding "A Gandhi Landmark in South Africa" (IHT, Jan. 15-16):

James F. Smith's article on Gandhi's 21 years in South Africa makes the reader think that Gandhi's struggle for civil rights was against the apartheid of the Afrikaner.

I would like to point out that during most of his years in "South Africa," South Africa as such did not exist, but was four different colonies under the British Crown.

The "Europeans" who meted out that "most insulting treatment to Indians" were British high commissioners and governors implementing British policy.

It was not until 1910, when the four colonies merged under the Union of South Africa and there was an elected all-white Parliament, that Gandhi and his fellow Indians became the victims of apartheid.

Ironically, the Afrikaners themselves were, during this period, fighting for their own survival as a minority group, not only within the British Empire, but within South Africa itself. They were the "poor whites" of the country, many of them illiterate and living below the bread-line, while their language, Afrikaans, was mocked and laughed at.

MARILYN TOMLINS.
Paris.

هكذا من الأصل

INSIGHTS

Bolstered by Budget Increases, Casey's CIA Comes Back Strong From the Lean Years

By Philip Taubman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — William J. Casey, the director of central intelligence, sat at the end of the mahogany conference table in his office. Outside, the late-afternoon sun played across the trees that ring the Central Intelligence Agency's headquarters in northern Virginia, filling the windows with a fresco of autumn colors. A short stack of documents, some stamped SECRET, rested at Mr. Casey's left elbow, and a yellow legal pad on which he had penciled several notes was positioned to his right.

"The reason I am here is because I have a lot of relevant experience and a good track record," Mr. Casey said, alluding to comments that he was unqualified for the job and had been appointed only because he was Ronald Reagan's campaign manager. Mr. Casey, an imperious and proud man, had been fuming over the criticism for months, according to his friends, and now, in his first comprehensive interview since taking office, he wanted to set the record straight.

He flipped through the papers and extracted a yellowing clipping from The New York Times that extolled his record as a chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission from 1971 to 1973. Next, he provided several pages copied from a book about Allied intelligence operations during World War II; he had underlined a glowing assessment of his contribution to the Office of Strategic Services. The final clipping was a story that appeared in The Washington Star in the summer of 1980, describing Mr. Casey's role as Reagan campaign director. The headline: "Casey, the Take-Charge Boss."

It was an oddly defensive performance for a man who, according to classified budget figures provided by government officials, is overseeing the biggest peacetime buildup in the U.S. intelligence community since the early 1950s.

Because intelligence expenditures are secret, it is not widely known that at a moment when the Reagan administration is forcing most government agencies to retrench, the CIA and its fellow intelligence organizations are enjoying boom times. Even the military services, which have been favored with substantial budget increases, lag well behind in terms of percentage growth, although military-run intelligence agencies are growing almost as quickly as the CIA.

Expenditures Hidden

Spending figures for intelligence agencies, including the CIA, are hidden within the Defense Department's budget. With a budget increase for the 1983 fiscal year of 25 percent, not allowing for inflation, compared with 18 percent for the Defense Department, the CIA is the fastest growing major agency in the federal government, according to administration budget officials.

On its own terms, the CIA is indisputably on the rebound. The staff has increased and morale has improved. A quarter of a million Americans, many of whom saw the CIA's sophisticated ("We May Have a Career for You") recruiting ads in newspapers and magazines, got in touch with the agency about jobs last year. Ten thousand, most in their late 20s with college degrees and experience in fields that involve foreign affairs, submitted formal applications and 1,500 were hired. The CIA's work force, another figure the agency has kept secret, now tops 16,000, according to intelligence officials, and is growing.

An increased number of intelligence estimates and analytical reports are flowing to policy-makers, and they appear to be better timed to coincide with policy debates. Overseas operations have expanded, including covert actions intended to influence events in other countries, and President Reagan has given the agency authority to conduct operations in the United States.

As part of a concerted effort to enlarge its focus of interest beyond the Soviet Union and other traditional intelligence targets, the agency is devoting new resources to the study of issues long neglected or ignored, including economic and social developments in specific regions around the world.

But the CIA is trying to overcome a legacy of troubles and combat a corrosive undercurrent of doubt about its intentions, integrity and capabilities. Just as Mr. Casey has found it hard to shake his image as a high-rolling financier and political operative miscast as the head of a sensitive, nonpolitical agency, the CIA has found it difficult to shed the reputation it gained in the mid-1970s as a rogue agency guilty of abuses of power.

Some developments in the past two years have not helped. Although the agency maintains that its covert operations are limited and carefully controlled, some U.S. and Honduran national security officials say that the activities in Central America amount to a secret campaign to overthrow the leftist government in Nicaragua, an objective that goes beyond plans approved by the White House and clashes with the declared policy of the government.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz and other top officials have said that the United States hopes to resolve the regional problems through negotiations.

Activities Inside U.S.

Many career State Department officials believe that Mr. Casey and company, eager to support some of the administration's tough rhetoric about the Soviet Union, have twisted intelligence estimates to accommodate policy positions. The new authority to conduct domestic covert operations, though presented by the administration as no threat to civil liberties, opens the door to intrusive intelligence activities in the United States.

To dispel some of the distrust, and to display what they view as important accomplishments, Mr. Casey and his aides have launched something of a public relations offensive in recent months. Journalists, who were turned away during the first 18 months of the Reagan administration, have been granted access to Mr. Casey and some senior officials. He gave his first extended interview to The Times for this article. Mr. Casey, with one exception, declined to discuss personnel or budget matters.

While it has been popular to attribute the CIA's problems to the hostility produced in the mid-1970s by disclosures of past abuses and the internal upheavals that followed, the CIA was headed downhill long before the first stories were published about assassination plots and domestic spying activities.

After a period of rapid and sustained growth in the 1950s that was tied to the tensions of the Cold War, the CIA began to feel budget pressures in the mid-1960s as Johnson administration officials turned a critical eye on the cost-effectiveness of agency spending. At the same time, the demands of U.S. involvement in Southeast Asia acted as a centrifugal force on agency resources, pulling more and more of the agency's budget and work force into secret military and intelligence operation in Laos, Vietnam and Cambodia.

Meanwhile, vast sums of money were invested in the technology of intelligence, including photo-reconnaissance satellites, communications-intercept stations, computers and other hardware. As a result, the human intelligence-gathering system was allowed to decay. Finally, there were the revelations about dirty tricks, assassination plots, drug experimentations with unwitting human subjects, surveillance of American citizens and the long string of other abuses.

Reduction in Funding

The cutbacks were greater than generally recognized. During the 1970s, according to Mr. Casey, there was a 40-percent reduction in funding for intelligence agencies and a 50-percent cut in the work force. In covert operations, where some of the worst abuses had occurred, the contraction was startling. Classified figures made available by former intelligence officials show that the number of agents and staff devoted to these activities, which primarily involve paramilitary and political-action efforts to influence events abroad, dropped from more than 2,000 in the mid-1960s to less than 200 by the end of the Carter administration.

The numbers alone, though dramatic, do not capture the turmoil and skidding morale that accompanied the CIA's declining fortunes. The image of the CIA as an elite service, cultivated by the agency for decades and embraced by its employees, eroded. Hundreds of veteran analysts and agents retired early. Directors were hired and fired like baseball managers, with five different men heading the agency between 1973 and 1977. In addition, almost an entire generation of college students, disillusioned by the Vietnam War and the behavior of the CIA, considered employment at the agency a stigma, depriving it of fresh talent and energy.

Stansfield Turner, the director of central intelligence in the Carter administration, aggravated the morale problem when he ordered a massive housecleaning in 1977 and 1978. Mr. Turner, claiming that reports about the changes were exaggerated, says he reduced the staff by 820 positions, but actually fired only 17 persons. He says the rest were removed through attrition and that morale improved as a result.

The upheaval may have been a necessary though painful way of laying the groundwork for a revitalized CIA, but the impact of all this on the agency's operations was tangible. In the all-important area of analysis, the point at which trends and insights are pulled out of the mountains of raw intelligence information and translated into reports for policy-makers, productivity slipped sharply.

National estimates, the intelligence community's final word on important international issues, dropped from an annual average of 51 in the late 1960s to 12 a year in the late 1970s.

Soon after moving into the director's office, Mr. Casey made his agenda clear: more money, more manpower and more aggressiveness. With the help of Admiral Bobby R. Inman, Mr. Casey's top deputy until last June and a veteran of the budget wars, the new director quickly got White House and congressional approval for large spending increases, pushing the agency's budget toward $1.5 billion. The current total exceeds that sum, according to congressional sources. Long-range planning calls for the CIA to receive large annual increases through the 1980s.

Inman Calls Him 'Dynamo'

With more money guaranteed, Mr. Casey turned his attention to the agency's actual operations. "There's an image of Bill Casey as a tired, doddering, old man who's primarily interested in spying on American citizens," Admiral Inman told a group of retired agents earlier this year. "The image could not be further from the dynamo that I worked with."

Mr. Casey, 69, is described by friends as being a "voracious reader" and an amateur historian. He has written several books about the American Revolution. His office desk is cluttered with stacks of recent volumes, and aides report that he often startles intelligence analysts by citing information from obscure books that they have not read.

Mr. Casey has not run the CIA by trying to forge a consensus about goals. Nor has he cared much for the trappings of leadership, such as ribbon cuttings, pep talks to the staff and public pronouncements. He prefers to exercise authority directly, succinctly and gruffly.

According to aides, Mr. Casey addresses problems by consulting individually with close associates in the CIA and a handful of outside friends. He makes decisions quickly — even his critics concede that he has a sharp, penetrating mind — and most often relays them to the staff in terse instructions he dictates early in the morning. His temper and patience are notoriously short and his gruff, no-nonsense style often lapses into plain rudeness that is a public relations man's nightmare.

While Mr. Casey has undeniably gotten the CIA moving, there is some question whether all the motion has been positive. From the moment he was appointed, there have been questions whether he is the right man to rebuild the CIA. A lawyer by training, Mr. Casey is a self-made millionaire from New York who served during the Nixon and Ford administrations as chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, undersecretary of state for economic affairs and head of the Export-Import Bank.

Directed Allied Operations

He received his initiation in spying during World War II, when he directed Allied espionage operations behind German lines. Later, while practicing law in Manhattan, he served as a member of President Gerald R. Ford's advisory board on intelligence.

But Mr. Casey is also the first presidential campaign director appointed to run the CIA. By picking him, Mr. Reagan seemed to suggest that the directorship of central intelligence was just one more patronage plum. The appointment immediately generated fears that the CIA would be used to justify and support the administration's foreign policies rather than serve as a source of neutral information.

Mr. Casey, undeniably, is a political animal. In 1966, he ran unsuccessfully for the Republican nomination for Congress in Nassau County, New York. Though dropping out of front-line campaigning after the loss, he remained very active as a Republican Party fund-raiser and behind-the-scenes broker.

Professional intelligence officials fear nothing more than contamination by political interests. According to Admiral Inman, who was director of the National Security Agency from 1977 to 1981, the key is finding balance between access to policy-makers and accommodation to policy.

Mr. Casey's record on this crucial issue is mixed. The great majority of intelligence reports produced in the past two years have been untainted by ideological prejudices, according to a wide spectrum of national security officials, many of whom are not Casey boosters. In some areas, however, where the political heat is particularly high, the agency has adopted a more partisan tone. Central America is cited most often as an area where the CIA has stretched to support White House policy. Mr. Casey strenuously denies that the agency has twisted intelligence to support policy.

The production of intelligence reports, at least in theory is the most important function of the CIA. Of the four main divisions of the agency, known internally as directorates, intelligence is the most important because it is, in effect, the link between the agency and the policy-making process. The three other divisions are science and technology, handling everything from the processing of data on Soviet missile tests to the research and design of new surveillance satellites; support, which deals with logistics, communications and security, and operations, which directs clandestine intelligence collection abroad and conducts covert activities.

Mr. Casey has made significant, unpublicized changes in the intelligence division, which is staffed with thousands of analysts, who examine data on matters as important as Soviet military capabilities and as esoteric as steel production in Bulgaria.

Historically, the performance of the intelligence branch has been varied. Repeated predictions that the Soviet Union would become a net importer of oil in the early 1980s proved incorrect. These forecasts contributed significantly to fears in the Carter administration that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan presaged an eventual move into the Gulf. The agency also failed to anticipate the groundswell of opposition to the shah of Iran that led to his overthrow in 1979.

But throughout the Vietnam War, the CIA bucked the optimistic assessments of the Pentagon and accurately gauged the strength and tenacity of the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese. More recently, analysts reported that trade sanctions against the Soviet Union would not seriously impede the construction of a gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe. Mr. Reagan recently canceled the pipeline sanctions he had imposed.

Mr. Casey's first move was to reorganize the operation. Instead of a system where subjects were divided by discipline, with experts on the Soviet economy, for instance, separated from experts on Soviet politics, he restructured the operation along geographical lines, putting together all the specialists on a given country or region.

In addition, he tried to increase communication with policy-makers, seeking critical feedback on intelligence estimates. Every night, the CIA prepares an intelligence report for distribution to senior administration officials the next morning. Called the president's daily briefing, it covers overnight developments around the world and reports on important trends.

Instead of turning the briefing over to the White House aides to deliver and discuss with senior officials, Mr. Casey arranged for top-level CIA analysts to conduct the briefings and report back to him every morning at 11 about their comments and questions.

Weekly 'Watch' Meeting

To improve longer-range management of intelligence, Mr. Casey established a weekly "watch" meeting of top officials from the CIA, National Security Agency, Defense Intelligence Agency and other segments of the intelligence community. In previous years, such meetings were held monthly. Mr. Casey also approved the creation of two new study centers, one to track the flow of advanced American technology abroad and the other to examine the causes of instability around the world and to identify countries that appear vulnerable to insurgent movements.

"The idea is to assess threats against other governments, particularly those of close or special strategic interest to us," Mr. Casey said. "The Soviet Union has been extraordinarily successful in extending its influence worldwide by destabilizing established governments and installing and supporting new ones which follow its line. In recent years we have seen some 10 countries taken into the communist sphere in this way which are now being used in efforts to take over another 10 or so in much the same way. This is a process we work hard to spot and measure and help friendly governments avoid."

Other intelligence officials said that countries on the agency's danger list include Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Zaire and Sudan.

He also encouraged the intelligence division to renew the CIA's dormant relationship with the academic community in hopes of injecting new ideas into the intelligence system.

Unquestionably, productivity has increased. The number of national estimates, for instance, has risen from the late 1970s average of 12 a year to 38 in 1981. According to Mr. Casey, the number will exceed 60 this year.

Donald Gregg, senior national security adviser to Vice President George Bush and a former agency official, believes there has been an overall improvement in quality and timeliness.

Despite the general praise for the agency's performance, the CIA under William Casey has shown a disturbing tendency on some issues to rally to the administration's rhetoric.

State Department and congressional critics have accused the agency of warping its analysis to accommodate policy about Central America.

Last September, the House Intelligence Committee published a report about intelligence on Central America that, while praising the overall quality, found numerous instances of oversimplification and exaggeration. In a briefing on outside interference in Central America given to the committee in March, for instance, intelligence officials stated that "lots of ships have been traced" from the Soviet Union to Nicaragua. When asked how many ships, the CIA later responded that there had been only "a few."

In general, Mr. Casey insisted, the CIA has not slanted intelligence reports on Central America.

Selective Use of Information

A related issue is the sometimes aggressive way the Reagan administration has used intelligence information to justify its policies. Though the practice is hardly a new one in Washington, one intelligence official said this administration has turned more often than most to what he called "a highly selective use of information favorable to the government's position."

The political edge that has slipped into some of the intelligence reporting is much more evident — and troubling — in operations, the area where Mr. Casey has made the agency more assertive.

Despite his active involvement in the analytical side, Mr. Casey's primary interest — some colleagues say his "passion" — has been operations. From the start he took personal command of the clandestine services, adding staff members and resources, and has worked to rebuild the covert operations staff, euphemistically known within the CIA as the international affairs division.

The changes started with the presidential executive order that governs intelligence activities. The National Security Act of 1947, which created the CIA, defined its powers and duties only in broad terms and offered few specific guidelines for CIA activities. It did not, for example, include explicit authority to conduct covert activities. In subsequent years, presidents filled the vacuum to some extent with a series of directives that authorized the CIA to conduct paramilitary and political-action operations. But neither the executive branch nor Congress ever got around to establishing a comprehensive charter for the agency.

In the absence of such a charter, the executive order is the only source of guidelines for intelligence operations here and abroad. The first order was adopted by President Ford after revelations about intelligence excesses. The Ford order, and a subsequent one signed by President Jimmy Carter, set strict limits on CIA operations, prohibiting assassinations and other extreme measures abroad. The orders also ruled out agency operations within the United States to prevent any recurrence of domestic spying abuses.

Mr. Casey and Admiral Inman, while preferring to keep some restraints that the White House wanted removed, accepted an order that removed several key restrictions. Officials of the American Civil Liberties Union call it "a grave threat to civil liberties."

United Press International

William J. Casey, the 69-year-old director of central intelligence.

The most debated — and debatable — change contained in the Reagan order is approval for CIA operations in the United States, if the focus of such activity is the collection of significant foreign intelligence information.

One of the few specific prohibitions included in the 1947 National Security Act was the stipulation that the CIA "shall have no police, subpoena, law enforcement powers or internal security functions." In addition, the legislative history of the act made clear that Congress wanted the agency's activities, apart from headquarters operations, to be confined outside the United States.

Despite the ban, the CIA conducted extensive domestic spying during the 1960s and early 1970s. Admiral Inman and Mr. Casey both said that the Reagan order does not envisage a revival of such abuses. As an example of what would be permitted under the Reagan order, Admiral Inman said, intelligence agents could interview Americans about their foreign travels without identifying themselves as CIA operatives.

Officials of the American Civil Liberties Union charge that it opens the door to all kinds of domestic operations, provided they are conducted under the pretext of gathering foreign intelligence information.

The aggressive tone of the new order set the stage for Mr. Casey's buildup in covert operations, perhaps the most questionable development during his two years at the CIA. He has made clear that the Reagan administration is not afraid to use covert operations, including paramilitary force, to help further American interests abroad. Mr. Casey calls covert actions "special activities." Like so much of the vocabulary used at the CIA — "neutralization" instead of assassination in Vietnam, for example — the phrase removes the sting from a controversial concept.

Covert action can cover a lot of ground. Over the years, it has involved financial assistance to friendly political parties in Europe, clandestine shipments of military equipment to anti-Soviet insurgents in Afghanistan and the training of specialized security forces for a select group of foreign leaders, including the late president of Egypt, Anwar Sadat. The assassination of Mr. Sadat was a particular embarrassment to the CIA because the agency secretly trained the personal security guards who ran for cover when he was attacked.

The Reagan administration considers covert operations a routine instrument of foreign policy.

"Through all the investigations and examinations of covert activities," Mr. Casey said, "very few people came away with the conclusion that the nation should deprive itself of the ability to move quietly in private channels to react to or influence the policies of other countries."

Mr. Casey sees the equation as follows: "To be, or to be perceived as, unable or unwilling to act in support of friendly governments facing destabilization or insurgency from aggressor nations, or to prevent groups acting or standing for American interests or values from being snuffed out, would be damaging to our security and leadership."

Supporting Governments

In practice, according to Mr. Casey, that means a series of "low-key, low-level" efforts, involving a "small number of people," which are "in support of other governments, closer to the area of operation and with a bigger stake in it and ready to take the main responsibility." This means, he said emphatically, avoiding anything like the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba in 1961. What it does cover, according to Mr. Casey, are efforts to provide countries threatened by externally supported guerrilla forces with equipment and training to "help them defend themselves."

Mr. Casey's enthusiasm for covert operations — he has traveled extensively around the world, to take a firsthand look at current efforts — has cost him dearly in several areas.

One was the loss of Admiral Inman, who was widely respected in the intelligence community and in Congress. Although Admiral Inman publicly attributed his resignation to a longstanding desire to work in the private sector, there were other reasons as well, according to his friends, including alarm over the heavy use of covert operations. During high-level strategy sessions, according to national security officials, Admiral Inman repeatedly warned that covert activities, particularly the use of paramilitary forces, could associate the CIA with groups that it could not control.

Although the concept of congressional oversight does not appeal to everyone in the intelligence business, both the Senate and House intelligence committees provide a vital form of public accountability for the CIA and its fellow agencies. The committees, in a way, are a symbol of public trust in the CIA.

On most issues, the committees have supported Mr. Casey's effort to strengthen the agency. But they worry about the signs of political contamination and have great misgivings about the expanded use of covert operations. Until Mr. Casey gains their trust on these crucial issues, he will have a hard time gaining the confidence of the public.

New Focus on Hitler, Nazism in West Germany

Nation Plumbs Past for Lessons on 50th Anniversary of Dictator's Accession to Power

By Harry Trimborn
Los Angeles Times Service

BONN — On the evening of Jan. 30, 1933, a 44-year-old man with a toothbrush mustache and a lock of dark hair brushing one eye stood on a Berlin balcony acknowledging the cheers of his followers. He had just become chancellor of Germany.

The man's name was Adolf Hitler. A frustrated artist, an army corporal in World War I, he was now the leader of the National Socialist German Workers' Party, known as the Nazi Party.

Hitler's accession to power was the result of a back-room political deal that had been reluctantly approved by the president of the republic, Field Marshal Paul von Hindenburg.

Hindenburg had hoped Hitler could bring stability to a nation wracked by the consequences of its military defeat — runaway inflation, food shortages, political murders, fighting in the streets, and a series of crisis-ridden, ineffectual governments.

Instead, the appointment ushered in 12 years of Nazi rule, which brought devastation to Europe and much of the rest of the world, along with the deaths of perhaps 50 million people, about 13 million of them in Nazi concentration camps.

50th Anniversary

As part of the 50th anniversary of his rise to power, stark black-and-white photographs of Hitler on that Berlin balcony are being printed in newspapers and magazines throughout West Germany. The event has brought out more reminders of the Nazi era than have been seen in the country since 1945, when Hitler committed suicide in his Berlin bunker and Germany surrendered to end World War II in Europe.

The present focus on Hitler's accession to power has also raised concern that West Germany may be indulging in a morbid sort of curiosity that could undermine the reasons for examining the anniversary, meant to be instructive. The daily Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, for example, has warned that Hitler could be turned into a larger-than-life, legendary figure that would fascinate future generations.

"I think the whole effort is being overdone," a West German journalist said. Another journalist said: "This is a no-win situation for us. If we ignore the anniversary, we will be accused of covering up the Nazi era. If we publicize it, we will be accused of glamorizing it."

Much of the newspaper and magazine coverage deals with the Nazi persecution of the Jews, and it dramatizes a question that has burned into the German conscience: How could a civilized society have allowed such things to happen?

That question was addressed in a letter that the minister of culture for the state of North Rhine-Westphalia, Jürgen Grigensohn, sent recently to 150,000 schoolteachers setting out guidelines for observing the anniversary in their classrooms. "Teaching," Mr. Grigensohn said, "should not only arouse a fear of the Nazi tyranny but also explain how and why National Socialism could be attractive for people."

The anniversary has become the focus of scores of television documentaries and dramatizations, stage plays, museum exhibits and other displays dealing with the era. It is also the subject of books, panel discussions, forums, lectures and private conversations. The aim is to dramatize the evil consequences of Hitler's becoming chancellor, an office he used to create an absolute dictatorship.

The anniversary is being used to warn of the dangers that can befall a democracy that fails to protect its institutions. And it comes at a time of growing economic and political problems that some commentators compare to those that prevailed under the Weimar Republic, Germany's venture into democracy during the 1920s.

But conditions are much less serious now than they were then. West Germany is one of the richest, most stable countries in the world, and its democratic institutions are more firmly rooted than those of the Weimar Republic. Its constitution contains safeguards designed to prevent the sort of political instability that followed World War I.

Yet the anniversary comes at a time of rising unemployment and increasing bankruptcies, together with a bitter parliamentary election campaign that could result in a realignment of the country's political forces.

Some commentators have expressed fear that West Germany could become ungovernable if neither of the major political parties — the conservative Christian Democrats and the opposition Social Democrats — wins a majority in the election scheduled for March 6.

The fear is based on the possibility that the anti-establishment Greens will hold the balance of power in the parliament and try to put into effect its program for radically restructuring the national economy.

There is also fear — and controversy — as a result of the Western alliance's plan to deploy a new generation of nuclear missiles in West Germany and other countries in Western Europe.

Some commentators, mindful of the Nazi tactic of making Jews the scapegoat for the country's problems, have expressed concern about the increasing resentment of foreigners in West Germany, especially the so-called guest workers — laborers from southern Europe.

West German television, which is publicly operated, has programmed 17 major productions dealing with the Nazi era. Some have already been broadcast and others will be shown later in the year.

'Europe Under Swastika'

Currently on television is a documentary series called "Europe Under the Swastika." The final episode, "The Conquest of Berlin," will be shown Sunday, the anniversary of Hitler's accession. Another documentary, which has already been broadcast, dealt with the rise of neo-Nazis in West Germany.

According to that documentary, about 20,000 people, most of them 15 to 25 years old, are involved in neo-Nazi groups.

One of the many stage plays dealing with the Nazi era is "Brother Eichmann," which was first performed in Munich on Friday. The play is based on the tapes of the Israeli interrogation of Adolf Eichmann, the former Nazi official who in 1960 was seized by Israeli agents in Argentina, tried in Israel for his part in the Nazi effort to kill European Jews, and executed.

The play depicts Eichmann as an ordinary citizen who through blind obedience to his superiors became an enthusiastic official in the mass-murder plan. This is also the theme of a new book, "The Eichmann Trial," by Jochen von Lang, which is also based on the interrogations.

The weekly newsmagazine Der Spiegel has been publishing a series entitled "Waiting for Hitler, Germany's Road to Dictatorship."

The popular magazine Stern published excerpts from the childhood diary of Gudrun Himmler, the daughter of Heinrich Himmler, who was head of the Gestapo.

Stern published extracts from the diary together with selections from a Nazi-era journal, the diary of Anne Frank. Anne, who was Jewish and the same age as Gudrun, kept her diary while hiding from Nazi occupation authorities in Amsterdam.

Among the many exhibitions on the Nazi period is one in West Berlin called "1933 — The Way to Dictatorship." It presents Nazi propaganda material, documents and photographs alongside pictures of concentration camps and their victims.

There is also material relating to the use of wartime slave labor by such industrial firms as AEG and Siemens, which are still Berlin's principal employers.

A traveling exhibition of religious articles from the Jewish Museum in New York has been sent to West Germany for display in three state museums. Called "Danzig 1939, Treasures From a Destroyed Community," the collection is from the great synagogue in Danzig, now known as Gdansk in Poland, which was destroyed by the Nazis.

Many cities have exhibitions showing how they fared under the Nazis. Wuppertal and Cologne, for example, are exhibiting copies of books the Nazis banned or burned.

Keystone

Adolf Hitler

Market Summary, Jan. 25

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
30 Ind	1038.26	1048.93	1028.61	1042.03	+11.86
20 Trn	449.73	456.96	444.73	450.76	+1.86
15 Util	123.88	124.91	122.88	123.80	+0.23
65 Stk	409.59	414.41	405.67	410.71	+4.86

Standard & Poors Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	142.69	139.14	141.75	+1.78
Industrials	140.25	136.12	139.21	+2.07
Utilities	61.94	60.91	61.56	+0.43
Finance	16.08	15.70	15.40	+0.31
Transp.	24.73	24.16	24.42	+0.28

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Short
Jan. 24	218,738	543,713	2,662
Jan. 21	200,414	401,006	1,813
Jan. 20	184,899	427,170	1,472
Jan. 19	216,951	444,994	2,018
Jan. 18	225,786	475,054	1,279

*Included in the sales figures.

Market Diaries

	NYSE Close	NYSE Prev.	AMEX Close	AMEX Prev.
Volume	79.74	106.10	6.57	9.04
Adv.	1,095	773	367	72
Vol. Up	53.75	6.16	3.52	0.70
Decl.	534	1,631	261	671
Vol. Down	20.08	87.52	1.88	8.49
Unch.	336	100	192	94
Total	1,965	1,993	825	837
New highs	33	25	16	12
New lows	2	4	2	2

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	70.93	−0.08
Utilities	69.95	−0.06
Industrials	71.92	−0.09

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
352.67	349.88	352.48	+0.06

AMEX Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch'ge
WangL	575,140	32⅜	+1⅜
DomePtrl	417,100	2 3-16	−1/2
NtgFr Svc	124,100	34¼	+2⅜
AfrcCM	108,200	2¼	+1/4
Ozark Air	104,300	14¼	+1⅛
RangerOil	100,000	6½	−1/2
Goldfield Co	96,600	2½	+3/8
ConqvstEx	96,100	6	
InstrSys1	94,100	7⅝	
PGE 2.37prR	94,100	18¼	+3/8

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	81.82	81.00	81.82	+0.90
Industrials	93.42	92.45	93.42	+0.99
Transp.	74.91	74.11	74.91	+1.42
Utilities	45.76	45.43	45.76	+0.59
Finance	83.52	82.92	83.52	+0.82

NYSE Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch'ge
Exxon	1,158,900	29⅝	+1/2
IBM	1,131,700	96¼	+2⅜
DigitalEq	1,123,000	116¼	+9¼
AmerT&T	1,049,300	40	+2⅛
StdOilInd	921,200	29⅜	−1
Schlumbrg	798,300	45⅝	−1⅜
MesaOffshn	683,000	1½	−1/8
Tandy	681,900	52¾	+2¼
Rowan	641,900	17⅝	+1⅞
Merrill Lyn	592,200	65⅝	+1¼
Sony Corp	577,300	14½	+1
AtlRichfld	575,300	42⅝	−1/2
Gen Motors	558,900	58½	+1/2
BankAmer	557,200	19⅝	+1/2
FstChiCo	534,700	19⅝	+3/8

Tuesday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge Prev Quot.
		— A—A—A —								
10½	5¾	AAR	.44	5.0	21	9	8⅞	8⅞	—	1/2
38	27½	ACF	2.76	8.5	6	142	33	32½	—	1/4
24½	12¼	AMF	1.36	8.1	6	399	17	16¾	—	1/4
25¾	14⅝	AMR Co			7	213k	19¼	19½	+	1/4
12⅝	2½	AMR wi				1268	10	9¾	—	1/4
17⅝	12¾	AMR pf2.18		12.		40	17⅝	17¼	—	1/4
5⅛	2¾	APL			18	18	3½	3⅜		1/4
36	23¾	ARA	2	5.8	18	4	36⅞	34¼	+	3/4
79⅞	24½	ASA	.36	4.1	1153	723k	71	73⅝	+4	
70½	11	AVX	.32	1.4	36	222	23¼	23	+1	1/8
41⅝	23	AbtLab	.84	2.1	17	1106	40	39¾	+	1/4
22¼	15⅝	AcmeCel	1.40	7.3	21	3	19¼	19¼	+	1/4
11	5¾	AcmeE	.32b	3.5	24	69	9⅝	9½	—	1/4
10⅝	4½	AdmDo	.04	.5	9	30	8⅝	8½		
17⅝	12½	AdaEx	1.73e		11.	22	16½	16⅛	—	1/4
12½	7½	AdmMil	.20e	2.4	15	1	8½	8½	—	1/4
17⅝	12⅝	Advest	s.16		16	157	15½	15½	—	1/4
36	11⅝	AMD	5		50	2762	34¼	32¼	+1	1/4
48¼	32¼	AetnLf	2.52	7.3	7	2255	35	34½	—	1/4
63⅝	52⅝	Aetn	pf2.49e	4.0		722	62⅝	62¼	+1	1/4
33½	8	Ahmns	.60	2.4		633	34½	23½	+	3/4
4	2⅝	Aileen			86	3½	3	2⅝	+	1/4
22	12⅝	AirPrd	.80	2.1	11	1198	39⅝	38⅝	+	1/4
20⅝	7¾	AirPrFt	.60	3.3	23	427	18⅝	17¾	18⅝	+1½
2⅞	2	AlMoa	n		4	147	2½	2½		
21	24½	AlaP	pfA3.92	13.		8	30⅝	30⅝	+	1/4
7¼	5⅝	AlaP	pfB.87	12.		6	7⅝	7⅝		
69⅝	54⅝	AlaP	pf 9	13.		250	68½	67¼	—	1/4
93⅝	72½	AlaP	pf 11	12.		2500	90⅝	90¼	—	1/2
74½	56½	AlaP	pf 13	11.		2134	73½	73½	—	1
46⅝	30⅝	AlaP	pf 5.28	13.		2152	45	45		
33⅝	23¼	Albany	1.40	4.1	12	67	33⅝	33⅝	+	3/8
24⅝	10¼	Alberto	.54	3.0	12	10	17⅝	17⅝	+	1/4
49½	25¼	Albtsn		2.3	12	348	43½	42⅝	—	1/4
31½	19⅝	Alcan	.90	3.2	5	1000	28⅝	28⅝	—	1/4
13⅝	7⅝	AlcoSld	1.12	4.2	9	1607	26⅝	26½	+	3/8
30⅝	18⅝	AlexAlx		1.3	9	1327	19¼	18⅝		1/2
12½	7½	Alexdr			16	69	12	11⅝		
54	35⅝	AllgCp	1.08	3.0	9	42	35⅝	35⅝	—	1/4
24⅝	18½	AllpCp	pf2.86	12.		21	24	24		
32¼	14⅝	AllpInl	1.40	5.1	8	186	27⅝	27		1/2
20¼	14	AlpIn	pf2.19	11.		57	19½	19½		
19⅝	14⅝	AlpIn	pfC1.25	13.		244	17¼	16⅝	—	3/8
25⅝	16⅝	AlpPw	2.40	10.	7	2⅝	34	23⅝	—	1/8
16¼	12½	AllenG	.40b	2.6	42	111	15½	14¾	—	1/4
42⅝	28⅝	AllldCp	2.40	7.1	5	2322	33⅝	33⅝	+	1/2
57⅝	44	AllCp	pf6.74	13.		17	56⅝	56⅝	+	1/8
92⅝	83½	AldCp	pf12	12.		4	97½	97½	+	1/2
9	5¼	AlldPd	1.7	18.		6	6⅝	6½	—	1/4
37⅝	22⅝	AllsEll	1.88	5.1	9	337	35½	35	—	1/4
25¼	14½	AllsTel	1	4.3	9	22	23½	23½		
13½	6¼	AllsSt				189	8½	8½		
39½	20	AllsCh	pf		4	26⅝	26½	26½	—	1/4
18⅝	9⅝	AlonPr		7.6	16	9⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+	3/8
25	21⅞	Alcoa	1.20	3.9	20	2060	31	30¼	—	1/4
37¼	27⅝	AlpAir	.20	.8	993	70	27½	27½	—	1/2
47	33½	Amp	pf 2	7.1		4	42	42	—	3/4
20	14⅝	Amrce	1.32	7.2	21	4	18½	18⅝		
33½	15⅝	AmHes	1.10	4.5	12	3332	25⅝	24⅝	—	3/8
140	64	AHome	pf3.50	3.3		2	106	106		
4⅝	1¼	AmAir				489	2⅝	2⅝	+	1/2
15⅝	8	AlaAir			34	129k	12½	12⅝	+	1/4
51	35⅝	ABrand	3.50	7.6	7	316	46⅝	45⅝	—	1/4
26½	18½	ABrd	pf2.50	11.		2	24	24		
61⅝	48⅝	ABdcst	1.60	3.2	9	510	50⅝	50⅝	+	1/4
25⅝	19⅝	ABkM	1	3.1	10	53	32	31⅝	+	1/2
19⅝	11⅝	ABusPd	.56	3.1	10	2	18⅝	17⅝		
35⅝	25⅝	ACyan	2.98	9.1		722	32⅝	30⅝	—	1⅝
24⅝	19⅝	ACon	pf2.80	12.		4	23½	22⅝		
31⅝	34	ACon	pl 2	10		899	30½	29½		3/4
103	98½	ACon	pf13.75	13.		19	102½	102½	—	1/4
9⅝	5⅝	ACnt	.16			7	6⅝	6⅝		
37½	24⅝	ACvm	1.75	5.8	12	1090	34⅝	34		3/8
52	32	ADT	1.64	3.2	12	6	49	48⅝	+	1/4
19¼	15⅝	AEIPw	2.26	12.	9	2001	19¼	18⅝		1/4
79⅝	52⅝	AEmEx	2.40	3.8	10	3159	63½	61½	—	1/2
57	36⅝	AEnt			48	473	47½	47⅝	+	3/4
16⅝	7⅝	AFomfl	.40		39	11	5⅝	15⅝		1/4
42	31½	AGnCp	2.20	3.6	9	594	61½	61	+	1/4
58⅝	49⅝	AGnl	pfA 1a	1.8		415	51	56⅝	+	3/4
61¼	50⅝	AGnl	pfB2.04a	1.6		394	60¼	59⅝	+	1/4
47	31	AGn	pf3.25	7.0		6	46½	46½		
20⅝	15⅝	AGlbl	2.16	11.		59	19⅝	18⅝	+	1/2
32	21¼	AGnCv	1.80a		6.2	4	29¼	29¼	—	1/4
21½	15⅝	AHerl	.84	4.2	9	20	19⅝	19⅝	+	1/4
16⅝	8⅝	AHofs			38	133k	12¼	13¼	+	3/8
48	33⅝	AHome	2.20	5.8	12	3806	43⅝	42¼	43⅝	+ 3/4
204½	155	AHme	pf 2	1.6		1	193½	193½	+	1⅝
45¼	31⅝	AHosp	s .84	2.2	14	4585	38⅝	37	38⅝	+2⅝
39⅝	18¼	AMcl	.52	1.6	14	1451	33⅝	22½	33⅝	+ 3/4
27⅝	12⅝	AMl	wi			21	25¼	24⅝	25¼	+ 1/4
8½	2½	AmMot				1120	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ 1/4
37⅝	25¼	ANstPs	3	9.0	6	195	33⅝	32⅝	33⅝	— 1/4
29½	5½	ASLFld		2.3		209	36½	24⅝	26¼	+1⅝
12	8⅝	AShip	.80	6.3	9	40	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ 1/4
34¼	17	AmStd	1.40	5.8	70	52	24½	23	23½	— 1/4
17⅝	11⅝	ASter	1	6.9	10	166	14	13⅝		
70	25¼	AmStr		1.7	9	265	61	59⅝	60¼	+ 3/4
49⅝	35⅝	AStr	pf 5.51		11.	8	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	— 3/4
69⅝	49⅝	ATT	5.40	7.9	8	10651	69⅝	68	68⅝	— 1/8
27½	22⅝	ATT	pf 4	5.7		16	34½	69⅝	70½	+1½
37⅝	27⅝	ATT	pf 2.04	10.		21	36⅝	36	36⅝	
28	22⅝	ATT	pf 3.74	10.		2	37	37		
22⅝	12⅝	AWstr	.48	6.7	5	207	20⅝	20⅝	34¼	+ 1/4
11⅝	8½	AWsl	pf1.25	11.		2300	11	10⅝	11	+ 1/4
23⅝	21½	AHoll	n		86	23⅝	21⅝	21½		
27⅝	19	Ameron	1.60	6.2	5	25	25⅝	25⅝	+	1/4
36½	34	AmesD	.60	1.1	12	114	35⅝	33	+	2⅝
28⅝	23	AmesB	1.20	3.3	15	3	36⅝	36⅝	+	1/4
24⅝	14⅝	AmfacC	1.44	6.6	18	53	21⅝	21⅝	—	1/4
75	45½	AMPlh	1.48	2.0	20	1015	74½	73	+	1/4
53¼	31⅝	AmNcn	.30	2.2	7	12	13⅝	13⅝		
13½	6⅝	AmrecFd			19	17	11⅝	11		1/4
26⅝	17	AmSth	1.16	6.8	6	123	u26⅝	25⅝		3/4
28⅝	18⅝	Amstr	1.40	7.8	24	67	24½	24		1/2
6⅝	4⅝	Amsl	pf .60	11.		6	5⅝	5⅝		
30	18⅝	Amsted	.80	3.3	24	116	24⅝	24		
19½	9⅝	Ancmp	n.12	.7	33	318	17⅝	17	—	1/4
34	14⅝	Anlog	5		29	95	31⅝	29½		
21⅝	13⅝	Anchor	1.36	7.0	17	355	20½	19⅝		
32⅝	19⅝	AnCbn	.72	4.9	7	26	14⅝	14⅝		
14⅝	9½	AndrG	n .20	1.6	8	15	17⅝	12½		
38⅝	17½	Angelic	.60	1.7	16	40	34⅝	34⅝	—	3/8
70⅝	41	Anheus	1.48	2.4	10	1961	61⅝	60¼	+	1½
50½	48	Anhbr	pf3.40	7.4		100	46⅝	46⅝		
24⅝	9⅝	AnnHr	.20	1.8	19	710	20¼	19½		
15⅝	9⅝	Anta	.56	3.9	7	30	14⅝	14		
8½	6⅝	Anthny	.44b	6.1	20	3	7⅝	7⅝		
16⅝	8⅝	Apache	.20	2.2	9	1034	9⅝	9⅝	—	1/4
29	17⅝	ApchP	un20	3.0		305	28⅝	20⅝	—	3/8
60	43⅝	ApPw	pf7.40	13.		2150	56	54¼	56	+1¼
32½	26	ApPw	pf4.18	13.		52	33½	31¼		3/4
23⅝	12½	ApolMg	.931	4.2	14	383	22	22	+1½	
24	12⅝	ArchDn	.40	.4	16	2465	23⅝	22⅝	—	1/4
26	18	ArizPS	2.52	9.9	8	1357	25½	25		1/8
24	21	ArlP	pf 3.58	12.		41	30½	30		
101¼	86	ArlPr	1d 70	11.		2180	100	140		
9⅝	6⅝	ArkBst				9	8⅝	9		
21⅝	12⅝	ArkIn	.92	5.3	9	347	18	17⅝	17½	— 1/2
1⅞	13-32	ArinR1			2	110	1	1-16	+	1-16
11⅞	5⅝	Armada				6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ 1⅝
24½	15⅝	Armco	1.20	7.2		442	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
21⅝	21⅝	Armc	pf2.10	7.7		5	27⅝	27⅝	—	1/4
33	14	ArmR	9 .80	2.6	8	80	31⅝	31⅝	+	1/2
20½	13⅝	ArmWln	1.16	4.8	20	149	23	22	+	1/4
16⅝	8⅝	ArnCo	.80	5.3	11	15	15	15	—	1/4
19⅝	7⅝	ArowE	.16	.9	74	20	17	16⅝		1/2
27	15⅝	Artra	.22	1.2	65	x40	19⅝	18⅝		1/4
19⅝	11⅝	Arvin	1.12	6.1	17	17	10	18⅝		1/4
21⅝	14⅝	AsbLg	pf1.75	7.8		7	22⅝	22⅝		
17⅝	17⅝	Ascarc	.80	1.1		800	35⅝	34⅝	35½	+1⅝
35	20⅝	AshIOil	2.40	8.5	5	952	28½	28	28½	— 1/2
20⅝	10⅝	AshID	pf4.80	12.		10	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	+3⅝
29½	20⅝	AshOil	pf3.36	11.		2	36½	36½	36½	+1⅝
49⅝	25⅝	AsdDG	2	4.7	11	183	43	41½	42⅝	+1⅝
27⅝	14⅝	Athlone	1.60	9.0	12	17	17	16⅝	16⅝	— 1/4
32½	16⅝	AtlCyEl	3.28	10.	10	62	22⅝	22	22⅝	+ 1/4
1⅝	1⅝	AtlMnPr	.04e	5.0	5	386	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
50	32½	AtlRich	2.40	5.6	6	5752	42⅝	41⅝	42⅝	— 1/2
37½	28½	AtlRc	pf3.75	11.		2170	35⅝	35½	—	1
21½	18⅝	AtlasCp	.25e	1.3	5	7	19⅝	19⅝	—	1/4
34	20	AuGol	pf3.36	13.		2	33½	33½	+	3/4
31⅝	20⅝	AutoDt	.50	1.4	26	819	35⅝	34½	35½	+1⅝
29¼	12⅝	AvCoCp	1.20	4.4	16	685	27⅝	26⅝	27⅝	+ 1/4
40⅝	21½	Avery	.90	2.4	13	191	38⅝	37⅝	38⅝	+ 1/4
21⅝	14⅝	Avnet	1	1.5	10	420	00	65⅝	68	+2⅝
21½	19⅝	Avon	2	4.3	19	2222	u21⅝	34¼	34⅝	— 1/4
20⅝	16½	Avtc	1.15	6.2	12	25	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— 1/4
44½	13⅝	Aydin	5		21	100	39	38	39⅝	+ 1/4
		— B—B—B —								
29⅝	13⅝	BalrnCo	.50	2.0	8	76	24⅝	23⅝	24⅝	+ 3/4
35	17⅝	BkrInJ	.92	4.4	6	3x9	21	20⅝	20⅝	—1
25⅝	18⅝	Balcor		1.4	16		23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
50⅝	30⅝	BaldU	9 .88	3.1	5	1822	34½	28	28⅝	
151	61	BldU	pf 2.50	2.5		16	83⅝	83		
22	15⅝	BallCp	s1.04	4.0	8	58	26⅝	25⅝	30⅝	+ 3/4
29⅝	22⅝	BallyMf	.20	1.2	7	968	24⅝	23⅝	24⅝	+ 3/4
30⅝	22⅝	BaltGE	2.64	9.9	7	430	29	28⅝	28⅝	
29½	14⅝	BanCol	1.50	4.5	15	197	26⅝	26½	26½	— 1/2
23	14	BanTex	.36	2.2	8	6	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
45	28⅝	BankAt	.40	2.1	15	67	42	41⅝	42	+ 1/4
21⅝	11	BangP	.80	4.1	50	23	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ 1/4
44⅝	24	BanP	pf 2	5.0		1	40	40	40	—1½
52⅝	32⅝	BkNY	3.40	7.1	5	100	48	47⅝	48	+ 1/4
25⅝	14⅝	BkofVa	1.32	6.0	6	47	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
26½	15⅝	BnkAm	1.57	7.7	8	5320	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
68½	51⅝	BkAm	pf1.28e		3.2	1471	59½	57½	58½	+ 3/4
31⅝	21⅝	BkNY	2.40	7.6	9	2	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	— 1/4
45½	25⅝	BankTr	2.25	5.9	4	1026	34⅝	37⅝	42⅝	+3⅝
24	17⅝	BkTr	pf3.50	11.		120	23½	32⅝	32⅝	— 1/4
40⅝	28⅝	BkTr	pf4.22	11.		31	40⅝	40	40⅝	+ 1/4
12	5⅝	Banner				42	7½	7½	7½	+ 1/2
35	18⅝	Bard	s .36	1.3	17	236	29⅝	29	29⅝	+ 3/4
19⅝	11⅝	BarnGn	.60	3.3		14	18½	18½	18½	
30	18⅝	BstBrl	.80	2.9	8	119	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ 1/4
20½	13	Barnt	pf2.38	7.5		11	31½	31	31½	— 1/2
22⅝	13⅝	BarrWr	.40	2.0	12	86	20	19⅝	20	+ 1/4
9½	5⅝	BasRes	.36	4.6	12	132	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
50½	33⅝	Bausch	1.56	3.8	22	520	40⅝	39⅝	40⅝	+ 3/4
51	30⅝	BaxTr	.44	1.0	18	1083	46½	45⅝	45⅝	+ 1/4
12½	6⅝	BayFin			9	96	61	11⅝	11½	
17⅝	12⅝	BayStG	2.48	15.	6	7	23½	23½	23½	— 1/4
39	34	Bearing	1	3.0	18	40	33½	32⅝	33½	+ 3/4
25⅝	16⅝	BeatFg	1.50	6.8	7	x380	20½	22	20⅝	+ 1/4
24	16	BecCp	1.24	5.8	7	201	42½	41⅝	41⅝	— 1/4
50⅝	36	BecknC	1.15	2.4	12	5	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	+ 1/2
8⅝	2⅝	Beker				42	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ 1/4
26⅝	17⅝	BelcoPt	.70	2.9	6	466	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ 1/4
16⅝	10⅝	BelHow	.36	2.6	9	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— 1/4
33½	17⅝	BellHow	.96	3.6	9	164	37	25⅝	34⅝	+ 1⅝
20	13⅝	BelInd	.24	1.0	14	69	23½	23⅝	23⅝	
12	8⅝	BelCo	pf2.08		5	10	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ 1/2
8⅝	4⅝	Bendix	3.32	4.0	14	571	83½	82½	83½	+ 3/4
172	93	Bendix	pf 3	2		148	168½	168½	168½	
46⅝	34⅝	Bendix	pf4.04	8.4		4	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	
27⅝	14⅝	BeneCp	.40	9.3	12	334	21½	20⅝	21	+ 3/4
34½	24⅝	Benef	pf4.30	13.		3	33	33	33	— 1/2
37½	20	Benef	pf4.50	13.		211d	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	+ 1/4
79½	56⅝	Beneficl	2.52	3.3		211d	77⅝	76⅝	76⅝	
11⅝	7⅝	BengilB	.16e	1.0	24	1579	18⅝	9⅝	10⅝	+ 3/8
7⅝	2½	Berkey				44	75	6⅝	6⅝	+ 1/2
24½	13⅝	BestPd	.32	1.4	18	141	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ 1/4
22½	14⅝	BetnSt	1	4.8		444	20⅝	20	20⅝	+ 1/4
43½	18⅝	Beverly	.40	1.0	20	152	38½	37⅝	38⅝	
27⅝	15⅝	Bever	wt			1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— 3/4
20	15⅝	BipThr	.72	3.0	16	419	24⅝	24	24	— 3/8
16⅝	23⅝	Binney	1.20	3.0	11	37	31½	30⅝	31⅝	
9⅝	2⅝	BirchPa				13	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ 1/4
20	12	BlackD	.52	2.0		993	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ 3/4
34½	22½	BlkHPw	2.40	7.4	6	11	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	— 1/4
50⅝	21⅝	BlstrJn	1	2.1	11	48	47⅝	46⅝	47⅝	+ 1⅝
43⅝	25⅝	BlckHR	1.92	5.0	12	91	38½	37⅝	38⅝	+1
34⅝	20⅝	BlueB	1.80	5.6	11	3	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	
37⅝	15	Boeing	1.40	4.0	11	4196	35½	33½	35½	+1⅝
41⅝	19⅝	BoiseC	1.90	5.3	11	663	37	36	36⅝	+1⅝
21⅝	12⅝	BorgWn	1.52	4.8	9	339	39½	37⅝	37⅝	— 1⅝
44⅝	22	BorgWe	1.52	4.8	9	339	39½	37⅝	37⅝	— 1⅝
16⅝	2⅝	Borrms		1.6	4	9	9½	9⅝	9½	+1½
26⅝	34	BosEg	2.80	11.	9	50	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
19½	5⅝	BosEdi	1.28	13.		x150	10	9⅝	9⅝	
18	7⅝	BosE	pr1.17	12.		25	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ 1/4
12⅝	9⅝	BosE	pr1.46	13.		32	u12⅝	11⅝	12⅝	+ 1/4
37½

Herald Tribune

BUSINESS/FINANCE

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1983

Statistics Index

AMEX prices	P.11	Fling Rate Notes	P 11
NYSE Prices	P. 8	Gold Markets	P. 9
Canadian Stocks	P 10	Highs & Lows	P 10
Currency Rates	P 9	Interest rates	P 9
Commodities	P.10	Market Summary	P 8
Dividends	P.10	OTC Stocks	P.11
Earnings reports	P. 8	Other Markets	P.10

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Exxon Shuffles Top Executives Between Europe, United States

Exxon Corp. has shuffled top executives at three of its main units in what a company spokesman said was "a rounding out — normal development assignments."

Russel Herman, president and chief executive officer of Esso Eastern in Houston, is to take over the position of executive vice president of Esso Europe in London. His appointment will be effective Feb. 1.

His spot in Houston will be taken by Terry Kirkley, currently executive vice president and a member of the management committee of Exxon USA in Houston. Charles Sitter, currently executive vice president of Esso Europe, will succeed Mr. Kirkley as executive vice president of Exxon USA.

Texaco Europe President Named

Texaco Inc. has named Paul B. Hicks Jr. president of its Texaco Europe division, succeeding Anson M. Card, 63, who recently announced an early retirement. Mr. Card had been considered a potential successor to the oil and gas concern's chairman and chief executive officer, John K. McKinley.

Mr. Hicks, 57, will take charge of the European division immediately and will continue as a vice president of the parent company. He joined Texaco's sales organization in 1953. His most recent position was vice president of public relations and advertising.

Mr. Hicks will continue to be based in Texaco's executive offices in Harrison, New York. The European division headed by Mr. Hicks is responsible for coordinating exploration, production, refining, marketing, supply and related transportation activities in Western Europe.

Paul B. Hicks Jr.

Other Appointments

United Technologies' Sikorsky Aircraft division has named Columbus O. Iselin vice president of European business. He will be based in London. Mr. Iselin previously was with Rockwell International as vice president, Europe.

Edward J. Grosso Jr. has been named vice president, Pacific-Europe, by Celanese International Co., a subsidiary of New York-based Celanese Corp., a producer of man-made fibers. Mr. Grosso formerly was vice president, planning, for the unit.

Mass Transit Railway Corp. of Hong Kong has named Wilfrid Newton chairman, succeeding Norman Thompson, who is retiring. Mr. Newton currently is group managing director of Turner & Newall.

James P. Lister has been named to the new position of vice president, operations, by International Maintenance Organization, a London-based subsidiary of Fluor Corp. Mr. Lister previously was based in Paris as vice president, operations, for El Paso Services Co., a subsidiary of El Paso Co. of Houston.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. has named Pilar Conde-Lledo vice president in the Madrid office and Michelangelo Argenio vice president in the Milan office.

Taysir Sharaf has been named manager of Al Saudi Banque's new bank relations division in London. Mamoun Darkazally succeeds Mr. Sharaf as manager of the bank's Berkeley Square branch.

Erste österreichische Spar-Casse of Vienna has reorganized its international division and named Anton M. Burghardt the division's deputy head. Mr. Burghardt will continue to head the bank's international business development group, but will relinquish his position as senior assistant to the managing board.

Wyman Lye has been named vice president, responsible for corporate finance, by Citicorp International (Singapore) Ltd. He formerly was managing director of Mayertto Industrial (Pte.) Ltd.

House of Fraser, the London-based store chain, has appointed W.G. Crossan, group managing director, to the position of deputy chairman. He succeeds Peter Humphries, who is retiring but will remain on the board as a non-executive director.

J. Brouwer and B.M.J. Wagemakers have been appointed to the board of managing directors at Bührmann-Tetterode N.V. Mr. Brouwer will be responsible for the Amsterdam-based paper concern's financial and economic matters and Mr. Wagemakers for social and general affairs.

Euro-Latinamerican Bank Ltd. of London has appointed José Juan de Olloqui, president of Banca Serfin, to succeed Peter Linn as chairman. Guido Hanselmann, general manager of Union Bank of Switzerland, has been named vice chairman.

Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan has transferred M. Okubo to the Tokyo head office as a general manager, loan division. Succeeding him as managing director of LTCB International, a London-based merchant banking subsidiary, is T. Ishii, formerly deputy managing director of LTCB International.

—BRENDA HAGERTY

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Jan. 25, excluding bank service charges.

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	It.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	2.872	4.999	109.92 *	38.65 *	0.1909	—	5.613 *	133.37 *	31.15 *
Brussels (a)	47.43	73.15	19.5143	6.882	3.395 *	17.811	—	237.8555	5.565
Frankfurt	2.4285	3.74	—	35.25 *	N.A. x	91.14 *	5.115 *	121.75 *	N.A. *
London (b)	1.5403	—	3.7225	10.5699	2.146.33	4.0975	73.01	3.0666	13.1248
Milan	1,403.20	2,152.10	574.43	202.77	—	524.68	29.445	701.58	164.03
New York	—	1.5395	0.4163	0.1458	0.072 *	0.3761	0.0211	0.5031	0.1178
Paris	6.9175	10.609	2.8346 *	—	4.928 x	258.78 *	14.527 *	345.62 *	80.86 *
Zurich	1.9972	3.0926	82.125 *	29.00 *	0.143	74.96 *	4.209 *	—	23.42 *
ECU	0.9432	0.6143	2.2978	6.5117	3.220.55	2.5171	44.776	1.8046	8.0577
SDR	1.08656	0.70855	2.6547	7.5163	1,524.72	2.9044	51.7447	2.1793	9.3384

Dollar Values

$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
0.9734	Australian $	1.0272	0.0284	Israeli shekel	35.21	0.4794	Singapore $	2.0863
0.0586	Austrian schilling	17.065	0.0043	Japanese yen	236.10	0.9335	S. African rand	1.0713
0.0204	Belgian fin. franc	49.00	3.4376	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2909	0.0014	S. Korean won	753.25
0.8101	Canadian $	1.2345	0.4368	Malay. ringgit	2.2895	0.0078	Span. peseta	128.15
0.1408	Danish krone	8.505	0.1488	Norw. krone	7.105	0.1354	Swed. krona	7.3875
0.1859	Finnish mark	5.38	0.1068	Pak. rupee	9.3633	0.0251	Taiwan $	39.87
0.012	Greek drachma	83.925	0.8107	Port. escudo	91.201	0.0443	Thai baht	22.5734
0.1514	Hong Kong $	6.608	0.2907	Saudi riyal	3.4405	0.2723	U.A.E. dirham	3.6725
1.369	Irish £	0.7305						

£ Sterling: 1.1314 Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits

Jan. 25

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
1 M.	9⅝ - 9⅝	5 ½ - 5 ⅜	2⅝ - 2⅝	11 ⅞ - 12	13 ¾ - 14 ½	10 ⅛ - 10 ⅛	9 ⅜ - 9 ⅜
2 M.	9⅝ - 9⅝	5 ½ - 5 ⅜	2⅝ - 2⅝	11 ¾ - 12	15 ½ - 14 ¼	10 ⅛ - 11	9⅝ - 9⅝
3 M.	9⅝ - 9⅝	5 ½ - 5 ⅜	2⅝ - 3⅜	11 ¾ - 12	16 - 18 ¾	11 ⅜ - 11 ⅛	9 ⅜ - 9 ⅜
6 M.	9 ⅞ - 9 ½	5 ½ - 5 ⅜	3 ½ - 3 ⅜	11 ⅝ - 11 ⅜	18 ¼ - 19	11 ⅛ - 11 ½	9 ½ - 9 ⅜
1 Y.	9⅝ - 9⅝	5⅝ - 5⅝	3⅝ - 3⅝	11 ⅝ - 11 ⅜	17 - 17⅝	10 ⅞ - 10 ⅛	9 ⅜ - 9 ⅜

Key Money Rates

United States	Close	Prev.
Discount Rate	8½	8½
Federal Funds	8⅝	8⅝
Prime Rate	11	11
Broker Loan Rate	9½	9½
Comm. Paper, 30-179 days	8.12	8⅝
3-month Treasury Bills	8.01	8.06
6-month Treasury Bills	8.06	8.14
CD's 30-59 days	7.95	8.25
CD's 60-89 days	8 -	8.50

West Germany		
Lombard Rate	6	6
Overnight Rate	5.95	5.95
One Month Interbank	6	6
3-month Interbank	5.85	5.85
6-month Interbank	5.90	5.90

Japan		
Discount Rate	6.93	3⅝
Call Money	6.83	6.83
60-day Interbank	6.93	6.93

Britain	Close	Prev.
Bank Base Rate	11	11
Call Money	11	11
91-day Treasury Bill	11⅝	11⅝
3-month Interbank	11⅝	11⅝

France		
Intervention Rate	—	12%
Call Money	12½	12%
One-month Interbank	12⅝	12⅝
3-month Interbank	12⅝	12⅝
6-month Interbank	12½	12⅝

Sources: Commerzbank, Bank of Tokyo, Lloyds Bank, Banque Bruxelles Lambert, Banque Paribas.

GOLD PRICES

	A.M.	P.M.	Close
Hong Kong	480.50	481.20	+4.70
Luxembourg	482.50	—	+4.75
Paris (12.5 kilo)	488.15	487.84	+7.54
Zurich	481.25	485.50	+4.00
London	485.00	486.75	+12.75
New York	486.75	—	+12.75

Official fixings for London, Paris and Luxembourg, opening and closing prices for Hong Kong and Zurich, New York Handy & Harman — U.S. dollars per ounce.

Debt Casts Cloud Over Occidental

By Leslie Wayne
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Sixteen stories above this city, in a penthouse office decorated with everything from a Rubens canvas to autographed pictures of virtually every world leader, Armand Hammer grinned with delight over Occidental Petroleum's $4-billion purchase of Cities Service.

"It's a great acquisition," said Occidental's chairman, who is 85. "I'm happy with it." And, taking aim at the seven major oil companies, he added: "It may be that there will be eight sisters instead of seven."

About 1,400 miles (2,200 kilometers) away, the skyline of Tulsa, Oklahoma, home of Cities, is dominated by the unfinished skeleton of the new Cities headquarters, sold to raise money.

Résumés from Cities' 15,000 employees flood the oil industry and uncertainty over Cities, the only major corporation with headquarters in Tulsa, casts a pall over the local economy.

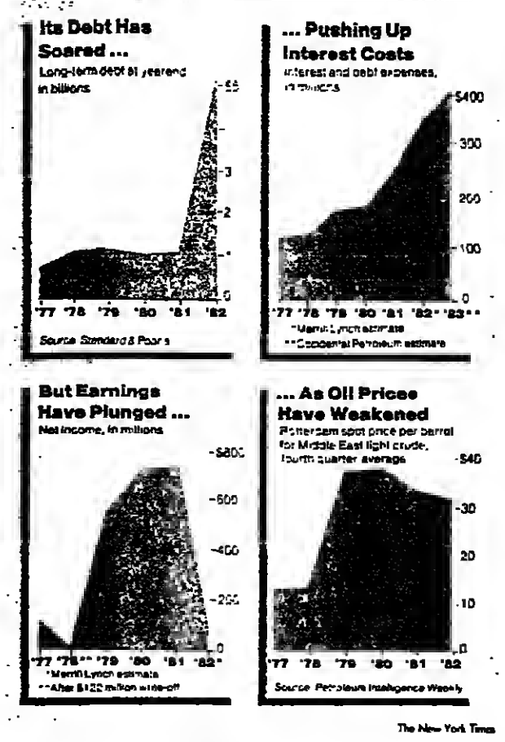
That uncertainty hovers over Occidental as well, despite Mr. Hammer's enthusiasm. The acquisition that promises to give Occidental much-needed domestic oil reserves comes at a hefty price: To pay for it, Occidental must raise nearly $2.7 billion in cash this year and reduce a debt burden that threatens earnings.

In a frantic effort to raise cash, major assets of both companies are being peeled away and put up for sale. Employees have been let go, capital spending has been slashed and it is unclear just what Occidental will look like in the years to come. The awesome amount of debt calls into question the Cities purchase, one of the biggest takeovers of 1982.

T. Boone Pickens Jr., chairman of Mesa Petroleum, which once sought Cities, said: "They've got to cinch their belts another notch. What's hurt the deal is the price of crude. They didn't anticipate a downturn."

Steering Occidental through this squeeze are Mr. Hammer, A. Robert Abboud, president, and David H. Murdock, an Occidental board member. It is an unusual trio: Mr. Hammer, a cunning deal-maker

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)



Bonn Steel Panel Urges the Creation Of 2 Huge Firms

By Colin Narbrough
Reuters

DUSSELDORF — An independent panel of experts recommended Tuesday that West Germany's steel industry should be reorganized drastically into two giant units.

Their proposal would merge the steel interests of Thyssen, West Germany's largest steelmaker, and Krupp, the second largest. The other would comprise the steel interests of Hoesch, the third largest, Klockner-Werke and state-owned Salzgitter.

The panel said such a move would improve the industry's profits by 2 billion to 3 billion Deutsche marks ($800 million to $1.2 billion) a year, even without an increase in output. It would also cut production costs by 50 DM to 100 DM per metric ton, the experts said.

The report made no mention of the effect the mergers would have on jobs in the industry, which shed 12,000 workers last year.

In anticipation of its findings, dealings in the shares of the country's six largest steel companies were suspended for the day by the Frankfurt Stock Exchange.

The three-man panel was appointed last November after talks between the government and industry leaders over how to rescue the industry.

Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff said he would immediately prepare to decide what state contribution might be needed for the consolidation proposals. He said in a statement that the government must examine whether the suggested restructuring was plausible and likely to ensure the ability to compete, as well as job security.

West German crude steel output fell 13 percent last year to 36 million metric tons (39.6 million short tons), and in the third quarter the industry was operating at only 40 percent of capacity.

One of the experts, Günther Vogelsang of Veba Oil, told a news conference that the steel companies should decide within a few weeks whether they could accept the recommendations.

Thyssen is already considering separating its steel interests from its overall business and has announced that it is discussing the possibility of merging them with Krupp. Last year, Krupp and Hoesch also announced plans to merge steelmaking operations into a company called Ruhrstahl. Those discussions were complicated when Krupp and Thyssen began negotiations.

In late 1981, at the Finance Ministry's urging, Krupp, Hoesch and Salzgitter considered merging, but nothing ever came of the study.

■ U.S. Steel Reports Loss

U.S. Steel Corp., the biggest U.S. steel producer, said Tuesday it lost $363 million in 1982's fourth quarter and $361 million for the year, the Associated Press reported from Pittsburgh.

U.S. Steel's 1982 loss comes on sales of $18.9 billion and compares with net income of $1.1 billion, or $12.07 a share, for 1981, when sales were $13.9 billion.

Steel shipments were at the lowest level since 1938, and the corporation's steel businesses suffered an operating loss of $852 million, U.S. Steel said. But the company said that its steel order book is beginning to show some improvement and that it expects industry shipments to increase to 71 million tons in 1983 from about 60 million in 1982.

"Clearly business conditions are the worst since the 1930s," said Charles Bradford, a steel analyst for Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith. "These numbers are catastrophic."

Economists Say Sharp Oil Price Decline Appears Unlikely

By H. Erich Heinemann
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The breakdown of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries meeting Monday in Geneva has set the stage for a slight decline in oil prices and a further cutback in production by Saudi Arabia and most of its allies on the Arabian Peninsula, energy economists say.

But a sharp drop in the price appeared unlikely — at least for the present, the economists said Monday. The current price among OPEC members is based on $34 for Saudi light crude.

Total oil production by Saudi Arabia and its neighbors has declined to about 8.5 million barrels a day, from an average of 13.7 million in 1980, as they have tried to maintain their price structure despite the abundance of oil in world markets. That has prompted other OPEC producers to discount prices in order to sell their oil.

If Saudi Arabia makes an attempt to maintain prices — and is successful — then the decline may be modest. But even a small decline could prove a mixed blessing.

On the positive side, lower prices may increase business activity and lower inflation, among other benefits. Possible negative effects focus on the chance of loan defaults by such nations as Mexico, which depends on oil revenues to meet debt payments, and reduced demand for industrial products by the 13 OPEC nations.

According to Herbert W. Krupp, senior energy economist for Bankers Trust Co. in New York, three major options are available to the nations of the Arabian Peninsula — Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar:

- An official price cut of a dollar or two plus stated ceilings on their output. "Such price realignment would be combined with a threat of further price reductions," Mr. Krupp said, linking "the carrot of protected export volumes for non-Gulf producers with the stick of threatened production increases and further price cuts."
- A significant reduction in prices and increases in production. The hope, he said, would be to "coerce" other producers into relinquishing a share of the market in a new agreement on output and prices. "This threat has not worked before," Mr. Krupp noted.
- Price discounts, special credit terms or barter arrangements with major customers as disguised price reductions. "However," Mr. Krupp said, "if the Gulf producers erode confidence in their official prices, then widespread discounting could ultimately be far more serious."

In an interview, Mr. Krupp said that whatever happened, "Bankers Trust believes that OPEC will be successful in avoiding a significant price break through 1983 and beyond."

A senior energy economist for the federal government, who asked not to be identified, agreed with Mr. Krupp's analysis that Saudi Arabia and its allies still held the key.

He added, however, "I happen to think the present price structure is not in the Saudis' long-term interest, and that a lower price is in their interest. If they hold oil prices over $30 a barrel, that would result in a relatively low share of the world oil market, and — over time — lower revenues."

According to data compiled by William L. Randol, international energy analyst for First Boston Corp., from the CIA, OPEC's share of world oil production has dropped from about 50 percent in 1979 to less than 35 percent in the second quarter of 1982.

Spokesmen for Exxon and Texaco, two of the four partners in Arabian American Oil Co., which produces and buys most of Saudi Arabia's oil, had no comment on Monday's developments in Geneva.

But a senior economic adviser to another of the largest U.S. oil companies, who agreed to be interviewed if he were not identified, argued that it made sense for Saudi Arabia to try to maintain oil prices at current levels.

"If we get an economic recovery this year, as I expect," he said, "then this oil surplus won't look anywhere near so bad six months from now. My advice would be to try to hold the line, and hope for a pickup in demand."

Richard O'Brien, chief economist of American Express International Bank in London, said at a news briefing in New York Monday that the fears of major international financial disruption from loan defaults triggered by lower oil prices had been "overdone." Economic growth in the main industrial nations would accelerate substantially as a result of a sharp drop in oil prices to, say, $25 a barrel, without any rise in inflation, he added.

Donald H. Straszheim, who is in charge of short-term projections at Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates, strongly supported Mr. O'Brien's view. "A lower oil price has to be a plus," he said.

Nonetheless, serious concerns remain that a sharp price drop would indeed pose severe problems.

According to James R. Schlesinger, former secretary of defense and energy, "the oddity is that, largely because of the run-up in oil prices, we have an international financial system and an international economy that are in a parlous state."

He added: "There are a whole set of things that would be benefited, and a whole set of things that would be harmed. What I fear at the moment as I look at Mexico, as I look at Canada, which is in a delicate condition, that the more sensitive relations may be the ones that would be harmed. Admittedly, this would be a great boon for the Germans and Japanese, which are purely oil-importing nations, but they are not in as sensitive a shape."

Mr. Schlesinger concluded: "Volatility in oil prices may be worse in its impact than high prices, particularly in its impact on the international financial system."

Dollar Falls; Pound Gains Late in Day

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — The dollar fell sharply against most major currencies Tuesday, while the pound declined to new lows against the U.S. currency before recovering somewhat in late trading. Gold's price, meanwhile, closed here at $489.40 an ounce, up about $12 from Monday.

The dollar was quoted late in the day at 2.4285 Deutsche marks, down from 2.4730 late Monday; 1.9972 Swiss francs, down from 2.0297, and 6.8725 French francs, down from 7.0085.

The pound ended the day at $1.5387, its lowest closing level on record, but that was well above the day's trading low here of $1.5205.

Fears that oil prices will drop continued to undermine the pound, which has been buoyed in recent years by the proceeds from Britain's North Sea oil fields.

In the House of Commons, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said Tuesday that there is "little" her government can do to stem the British pound's slump and declared: "The underlying position of sterling is strong."

Mrs. Thatcher added: "I believe in general that a fall in the price of oil, although the speed of change causes difficulty, is beneficial to world economies as a whole."

Against the dollar, the pound finished only slightly below its Monday closing of $1.5403. But the pound retreated further against European currencies and the yen. Bank of England intervention was barely discernible as sterling dropped to 3.7296 DM from 3.7981 DM Monday and to 363.02 yen from 370.15. Sterling's trade weighted index ended at 81.0, down from 81.8 Monday.

In the gold market, dealers said fresh buying Tuesday out of Switzerland and the Middle East was based on continued concern over the stability of the international banking system.

United Press International

Foreign exchange dealers at the London financial futures exchange during a period of hectic trading on Tuesday.

Exxon Profit Up 7% In Final '82 Quarter

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Exxon, the world's largest oil company, Tuesday reported a 6.9-percent increase in profit to $1.48 billion in the final three months of 1982, but the gain was not enough to reverse a 13.3-percent slide in earnings for all of last year.

"The year just concluded must be judged as a difficult one for the petroleum industry," said Exxon's chairman, C.C. Garvin Jr. "Exxon, along with the industry in general, was faced with continuing reductions in demand for petroleum and chemical products and related excess capacity in all phases of these operations."

Exxon said that in the fourth quarter earnings per share rose to $1.71, though revenue fell 12 percent to $26.2 billion.

Profit for all of 1982 fell to $4.185 billion, or $4.82 a share, from $4.826 billion, or $5.58 a share. Revenue fell to $103.6 billion from $115 billion.

Return on shareholder's equity, another measure of profitability, was 14.9 percent in 1982 compared with 17.8 percent a year earlier.

Standard Oil of California said its fourth quarter earnings fell to $425 million, or $1.25 a share, from $571 million, or $1.67 a share, a year earlier. Sales were off sharply to $7.9 billion from $12.2 billion. For the year, its profit was $1.38 billion, or $4.03 a share, against $2.38 billion, or $6.96 a share, on sales that declined to $35.9 billion from $46.6 billion.

Union Oil said its fourth quarter earnings fell to $225 million, or $1.30 a share, from $236 million, or $1.32 a share. Sales fell to $2.74 billion from $2.91 billion. For the year, earnings rose to $804 million, or $4.63 a share, from $791 million, or $4.56, though sales fell to $10.9 billion from $11.3 billion.

Stock Prices Rise in New York Led by High-Technology Issues

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Bargain hunting after two days of sharply lower stock prices and a re-evaluation of what reduced oil prices will mean to the economy helped prices on the New York Stock Exchange record a sizable gain Tuesday in moderately active trading.

Wall Street analysts said investors seemed to be taking another look at the effects of OPEC's inability to reduce production. This helped push up the shares of most companies that make high-technology or consumer products.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed near its high for the day, up 11.86 points at 1,042.03.

Overall, advancing issues outpaced losers by about two to one. Volume slowed to 79.7 million shares from Monday's 90.8 million.

Analysts said they expected to see some bargain hunting in Tuesday's session because the Dow average, which reached an all-time high of 1,092.35 on Jan. 10, had fallen 40.65 points the previous two sessions.

Most analysts said that despite what they called a technical bounce Tuesday, the market would continue to correct for a while.

"The market is now retrenching after the 300-point runup in the Dow since mid-August and should bottom between the 990 to 1,000 level in the next few weeks," said Leonard Siegel, vice president of investment of Josephthal & Co.

"I cannot take the position that this is the end of the correction," said Monte Gordon, an analyst with Dreyfus Corp.

Even if stock prices retreat again, however, analysts said investors are positive about the potential of the economy. This is especially true since OPEC's failure to fix lower output quotas will likely mean lower energy costs.

The market's first reaction to OPEC's failure to reach an agreement was very negative, Mr. Gordon noted.

Gerald Rolfe, chairman of the investment policy committee of Shearson/American Express, said that now, "The OPEC thing is considered a net plus. Every fuel user benefits."

Mr. Rolfe said lower fuel prices would shift income away from oil producers and suppliers and put it in the hands of manufacturers.

Not everyone was sure this would help the market. "We've entered the realm of emotionalism among investors and within OPEC itself," said William L. Randol of the First Boston Corporation, "and that's what disturbs me the most."

David Jones, chief economist at Aubrey G. Lanston & Co., said Tuesday in London that U.S. interest rates will rise in the near term because the Federal Reserve has renewed its emphasis on monetary discipline.

He told a conference sponsored by James Capel & Co. that the prime rate will rise to 11½ percent by March from the current 11 percent. The rate on 30-year Treasury bonds will also increase to 11½ percent by March from about 10.85 percent currently, he said.

On the NYSE floor, airline stocks were a major beneficiary of the altered thinking about lower oil prices.

Digital Equipment, which jumped 3 Monday, was up 9¼ to 114¼ after a block of 315,000 shares at 110.

IBM, which sank recently despite reporting sharply higher earnings, was up 2¼ to 96½.

Among the other strong high-technology issues were Texas Instruments, Hewlett-Packard, Motorola, NCR Corp. and Commodore International.

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510	10.00-13.00	30.00-34.00	47.00-51.00
530	6.00-8.00	22.00-26.00	40.00-44.00
550	3.00-5.00	16.50-20.50	32.00-36.00

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ADMINISTRATIEKANTOOR VAN DE BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS B.V.

Amsterdam, 20th January 1983.

Tuesday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge Prev Close
19¼	13½	PdvNH	2.12	11.	6	814	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	—½
22	15⅝	PSNH	pf2.75	13.		2500	21	21	21	
22⅝	15½	PSNH	pf3.81	13.		2	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	—¼
33½	24⅝	PSNH	pf4.25	12.		16	32½	32	32½	+¼
29½	21¼	PSNH	pf3.75	13.		22	29⅝	28½	28½	—¾
30	24⅝	PSNH	pf3.56	14.		46	29½	28½	28½	—½
28½	21⅝	PSNM	2.80	10.	7	353	27¾	27⅝	27¾	+⅛
24⅝	17⅝	PSvEG	2.56	11.	7	2026	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	+½
12⅝	9½	PSEG	pf1.40	11.		4	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+½
36⅛	26½	PSEG	pf4.30	12.		x3640	35¾	35	35	—½
43⅝	31	PSEG	pf5.05	12.		270	47½	47½	47½	+1½
18⅝	13½	PSEG	pf2.17	12.		4	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—⅜
20⅝	15½	PSEG	pf2.43	12.		24	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+⅛
65½	47½	PSEG	pf7.20	12.		x2270	46¾	44	46¼	+1¼
66¼	49	PSEG	pf7.00	12.		2300	44	43¾	43¾	—¼
3⅝	1⅝	Publick				87	3	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
9⅝	3⅝	Pueblo	.16	1.9	7	49	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
4⅝	2½	PR Cem				70	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
16⅝	12⅝	PugetP	1.76	12.	6	487	15⅛	15	15⅛	
21⅝	6⅝	PurInF			8	183	12⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—⅜
56⅛	23½	Purolat	1.12	2.1	13	117	22¼	52	53¼	
6⅝	3½	Pyra		1.5	278		5⅝	5⅛	5½	+½
48⅝	32⅝	QuakO	2	4.4	11	552	45½	44¼	45	
17½	9⅝	QuakSO	.00	4.8	10	946	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+⅛
17	5⅝	Quanex				216	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+½
			—	R—R—R		—				
16⅝	5⅛	RBInd	.16	1.1	44	49	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+⅜
27	15⅝	RCA	.90	4.3	10	3587	21⅝	20½	21	— ⅛
34	24	RCA	pf 3.50	12.		x370	31	31	31	
62	39½	RCA	pf 4	7.8		21	50¾	52	52½	
24⅛	15⅝	RCA	pf 2.12	10.		478	21½	20⅝	21⅛	—½
39¼	22	RCA	pf 3.65	13.		65	27¾	27¼	27¾	+⅛
11	5¾	RLC	n .20	2.0	42	52	10	9⅝	10	+⅜
13⅝	6⅝	RTE	.30	3.8	15	118	13½	12	12⅝	+⅝
20½	11½	RalsPur	84	4.3	33	2627	19⅝	18⅛	19½	+⅛
6½	4¼	Ramad				297	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
26½	16⅝	Ramac	1.00	7.5	12	75	24	23¾	24	+⅛
18⅝	16⅝	Ranco	.84	4.8	13	42	17⅝	17½	17⅝	
79⅝	77	Raycm	n.44	.6	23	44	73⅝	72	72	—1⅝
14⅝	6⅝	Raymk			13		9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
19	6⅝	Raymdl	1	6.7	7	434	15¼	14⅝	15	
49⅝	28¼	Raytm	1.40	3.8	12	2083	47⅛	46½	47⅛	+⅜
21½	18	ReadBl	.80	5.9	4	563	13½	13	13½	—⅜
29½	17	RdBal	pf2.13	9.3		37	22¼	22¼	22¼	—⅜
11⅝	3⅝	RecNEq			1	324	10⅝	18	10⅝	+⅜
22⅝	18½	Redmn	.30	1.6	21	267	19⅛	18½	19⅛	+⅛
7	3⅝	Reece				72	6	6	6	
9⅝	7	Regal	n		9	93	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
19⅝	18	ReichC	.40	2.6	66	18	18½	18⅝	18½	+½
6½	2⅝	RepAir			15	59	8⅝	8	8⅛	+½
24⅝	12½	RepCo	.60	3.8	10	22	22	22	22	+⅛
43½	22⅝	RepNY	1.40	3.5	8	230	40⅝	39⅝	39⅝	—1½
18⅝	14⅝	RNY	pf 3.12	11.		5	18½	18½	18½	
26⅝	19⅝	RNY	pfC3.13	12.		11	25⅞	25¼	25⅞	+⅜
67⅝	50½	RNY	pfA2.68	4.2		69	63	61⅝	61⅝	—⅛
24⅛	13¾	RepSt	.50	3.5		118	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
16⅝	11⅝	ReadC	1.64	2.1	6	322	72½	71⅝	72⅛	
38½	20⅝	RepBk	pf2.12	7.3		3	22½	27½	27½	—1⅝
47⅝	21⅝	RevCo	.00	2.3	14	359	39	38	38	—⅛
14⅝	4⅝	vIRever				46	7⅛	7½	7⅛	
38⅝	22⅝	Revlon	1.04	5.7	11	383	37½	37⅛	37⅛	—⅛
20⅝	13½	Rexham	.60	3.3	8	46	18	17⅝	18	+⅜
14⅝	8½	Reynrd	.40	2.9	39	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
57⅝	40	Reynin	3	6.0	6	785	49⅝	49¼	49¼	+¼
47⅝	27⅛	Revln	pf4.16	8.7		62	47	46⅝	46⅝	+½
107⅝	102½	Revln	of		54	107⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	—½
28⅝	10⅝	RexMil	1	5.9	7	10	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
59	43	ReyM	pf4.50	7.8		3	58⅝	58	58	
32½	20½	RchVck	1.48	5.9	9	121	22⅝	24½	22	+½
27	14⅝	RiegelT	1.00	7.6	9	24	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	—⅛
47	26½	RiteAid	1.60	3.4	18	848	49⅝	48⅝	47⅝	—1⅝
53½	27	RlinAid	.00	1.8	14	159	44⅝	44⅝	44½	—½
20¼	15⅝	Robshw	1.40	5.6	16	21	25⅝	24⅝	25⅛	+¼
39½	20	Robhsn	1.60	5.2	6	252	31⅛	29⅝	30⅝	+⅝
20⅝	11⅝	Robins	.56	3.4	13	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
18	10	RochG	1.84	11.	6	334	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	
33	21⅝	RochTl	2.16	7.2	6	118	30	29⅝	29⅝	
47	25⅛	Rockwl	1.56	3.5	16	1043	44⅛	43⅝	44	+⅛
19⅝	7	RkInd	pf1.25	1.7		2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
86	45½	RohmH	2.80	3.5	13	122	80⅝	79	80⅝	+1⅝
19⅝	8	Rohrin			6	182	18	17⅝	17⅝	
37⅝	21⅝	Rohr pf 2.12		8.9		7	25⅛	24⅝	22¼	+⅜
17⅝	5½	Rollins	.28	4.6	11	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
17½	9⅝	Rollins	.00	4.5	11	219	15⅝	15¼	15¼	—⅜
54½	19⅝	RolmCp			22	1451	42⅝	41⅝	42	+½
2⅝	1⅝	Ronson				12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+½
35⅝	17½	Roper	.98	4.1	67	14	22⅝	21⅝	22	+⅛
77	16⅝	Rorer	1.04	4.0	12	608	27⅝	22½	22½	—½
15⅝	1	Rowan	.08	.6	5	4419	13⅝	11¼	12⅝	+1½
45½	24⅝	Rowan	pf2.44	6.4		113	39	38	38	+2½
22⅝	14⅝	RCCos	1.04	5.8	11	96	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+⅛
39	20½	RoyGl	2.92e	8.4	6	1326	35	34⅝	34⅝	+⅛
22	17⅝	Rubrm	s .24	2.1	18	12	20½	20½	20½	+½
32	11⅝	RusTop	1	4.9	8	56	20½	20½	20½	—½
43	13	RyanH	1	2.7	197	175	37½	34	37½	+1½
53¼	23¼	RyderS	1.08b	3.2	12	349	48	47⅛	48	+1½
			—	S—S—S		—				
21⅝	7½	SCA	.20	1.1	15	575	19	18⅝	19	+⅜
33⅝	19⅝	SCM	3	6.6	10	129	30½	38	30¼	+½
34⅝	16⅝	SFE	1.16	4.0	6	5	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+⅛
22⅝	10⅝	SPSTec	.72	5.0	13	40	14½	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
20⅝	13⅝	Sabine	n			209	18	17¼	17½	—⅜
24⅝	19	SabnR	n			272	22	22	22	+⅜
26½	13	SfeBks	s .32	1.3	20	114	24⅝	22⅝	24¼	+½
6⅝	3⅝	SfpSts				29	4½	4⅝	4½	
4½	5-16	SfpSt	wi			9	⅝	13-16	13-16	
50¼	26¼	Safeway	2.80	6.2	8	121	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	+⅜
18⅝	12⅝	SagaCo	.56	1.4	11	22	40⅝	40	40⅝	+⅜
14⅝	10	SLoLF	1.40	10.	6	9	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
10⅝	8⅝	SPaul	1.16	11.		73	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
29⅝	17½	SFReP	1.12	4.3	7	304	27	26⅝	26⅝	+⅜
10⅝	6⅝	Salant	.40	4.2	7	22	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
11⅝	3⅝	SDHeld	.12	.6	13	1363	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
10⅝	7	SJuanR	.90e	9.4	12	x1739	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
8½	6⅝	SJuanR	1.31c			36	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
68⅝	37⅝	Sandars	.72	1.1	19	01	65½	65	65⅛	+½
20	12⅝	SANiRI	1.60	6.5	11	7	17⅝	17½	17⅝	
26⅝	12	SFdInS		4.4	11	x1854	22½	22½	22½	—⅛
29⅝	23	SgLWel	1.20	4.5	12	11	26⅝	26½	26½	—⅛
10⅝	4⅝	SaulRE	.30	2.1		2	9½	9½	9½	
13⅝	9⅝	SavElP	1.28	9.5	7	22	13½	13⅝	13½	—⅛
10⅝	8⅝	SavE	pf1.28	12.		5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—½
8⅝	4⅝	Savin				90	6⅝	6½	6½	—⅜
12	9¼	Savin	pf1.50	13.		15	11½	10⅝	11½	+½
42⅝	20⅝	SchrPle	1.00	4.1	11	593	38½	38⅛	38½	+⅛
58½	48⅝	SchrP	pf5.07	4.5		40	56½	56	56½	
54⅝	20	Schlmb	.84	2.1	10	7983	44⅝	45¼	45⅝	—⅜
27¼	18⅝	ScIAtl	.12	.7		2298	18	17⅝	18	+1⅝
39⅝	16⅝	Scott	.68	1.9	16	320	35¼	34⅝	35⅛	+1½
5⅝	2½	ScotLad				14	5	4⅝	4⅝	—⅜
40	25½	ScotFel	1.00	4.8	6	22	27⅝	27½	27⅝	+⅜
22⅝	13⅝	ScotP	1	5.0	7	154	20¼	19⅝	20	
31⅝	12	Scotys	$.60	2.2	17	153	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+¼
25⅝	14⅝	Scovill	1.52	6.5	15	156	23⅝	22⅝	23¼	+⅜
11⅝	8⅝	SeaCt	pf1.46	11.		11	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
15⅝	12	SeaC	pfB2.10	14.		19	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—¼
15⅝	13½	SeaC	pfC2.18	14.		100	15½	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
21	17½	SeaCont	.42	1.7	20	2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+⅜
27⅝	12½	Seaco	.60	3.3		514	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
88⅝	43⅝	Searm	1.80	3.4	0	242	53⅝	52⅝	53⅝	+⅜
13½	4⅝	Seagul			38	122	11½	10⅝	11⅝	
31½	18⅝	SealAir	.00	2.1	17	114	29	28⅝	28⅝	
49	25⅝	SealPw	1.44	3.1	12	454	48	47⅝	48	+⅜
21½	18	SearleG	.52	1.1	17	1065	48	45⅝	47½	+1⅝
32	15⅝	Sears	1.36	4.8	12	3209	28½	27⅝	28⅝	+⅜
45	24⅝	SecPac	2.40	6.1	5	139	39⅝	38⅝	39⅝	+⅜
34⅝	22¼	Seaco	.52	1.7	8	376	30⅝	29⅝	30⅝	+⅛
18⅝	9⅝	SeaLd	.40	4.7	16	20	17¼	17¼	17¼	—⅛
33⅛	10⅝	SvceCp	6		16	66	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+1⅛
48¼	14	Shaklee	1.20	3.5	13	1010	47½	45⅝	47½	+1⅝
44⅝	21	Shapell				1	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	—⅛
15⅝	4⅝	Sharon	.15e	1.1	34	27	13½	12½	12½	—⅜
45½	27⅝	ShelTd	1.80	4.8	7	992	37½	37	37½	—⅛
31	24	ShelT	2.10e	8.3	6	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	—½
23½	10⅝	ShenGo	.50	2.3	12	712	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	—⅛
35½	17½	ShelG	pf1.35	4.0		4	33½	33½	33½	—⅛
24	12⅝	ShelG	pf1.40	5.0		9	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+⅛
49⅝	18⅝	Shrwin	1	2.6	11	415	28⅝	27⅝	28⅝	+1
155	51	Shrw	pf 4.40	3.7		z180	120½	120½	120½	—8
13⅝	18⅝	SlerPac	1.44	11.	6	117	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	—⅛
38	17⅝	Sifco	.90	3.4	14	103	26⅝	25⅝	26⅝	+⅛
33⅝	18⅝	SimPre	.40	1.4	14	64	30½	29⅝	30⅝	+⅜
9⅝	6⅝	SimpPl			11	651	8	7⅝	8	+⅛
20¼	11⅝	Singer	.10e	.5	619		18½	17⅝	18⅝	+⅜
27⅝	22⅝	Singer	pf3.50	13.		2	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
27½	11½	Skyline	.48	2.2	20	129	22⅛	21⅝	22	
14⅝	7⅝	SmithA			3	854	22	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
40½	18	Smithfn	.96	3.7	5	854	22	22⅝	24¼	—⅝
77⅝	57⅝	SmKl	2.40	3.6	12	2418	67⅝	66	66⅝	—½
70	32	Smuckr	1.40	1.9	11	21	72¼	71	72¼	+1
29½	16½	SnapOn	.84	3.2	13	133	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+⅛
33	19⅝	Sonat	1.20	4.7	5	556	22½	27⅝	27⅝	—½
17⅝	11	SonyCp	.14e	1.0	10	5777	14½	13⅝	14⅛	+1
32	20⅝	SouInl	2.40a	8.8	14	40	29	27⅝	27⅝	—2⅝
20	21	SourcC	2.90	11.		24	20	27⅝	27⅝	—⅛
38⅝	16⅝	SrcCp	pf2.40	12.		14	30¼	19⅝	19⅝	—⅛
19½	14⅝	SCEG	1.92	11.	6	127	18½	18½	18½	—⅛
22	17⅝	SoJerIn	2.20	11.	7	3	20	20	20	+⅛
41⅝	28⅝	Soudwn	.50b	1.4	7	22	35	22	35	
23	13⅝	SouBk	1	5.0	7	29	20	19⅝	20	+⅛
12⅝	8⅝	SoelPS	1.43t	14.	13	2	18⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
27½	20	SCoElEd	3.92	9.0	7	1145	35⅝	35½	35½	+½
16⅝	11⅝	SouthCo	1.70	11.	7	2714	16½	15⅝	16	—⅛
26½	19⅝	SoNGE	2.28	6.8	8	29	25⅝	33	25⅝	
8⅝	4⅝	SNETel	5.04	8.0	10	67	62⅝	61⅝	62⅝	+½
43⅝	24⅝	SouPac	2.60	6.5	4	1836	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	—1½
23⅝	20½	SoRy	pf2.60	11.		1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	—⅛
21⅝	14	SoUnCo	1.56	9.3	6	40	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—½
47⅝	25½	SouInd	1.16	3.0	9	608	39⅝	38⅝	39¼	+⅜
21½	17	SouInd	wi		1		26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+⅜

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge Prev Close
22	13⅝	SoRay	.08	.5	31	475	18½	15⅝	15⅝	
7⅝	4½	SoUnrk	.04r	1.0	4	157	6	5⅝	5⅝	
10½	7⅝	Sonik	pf 1	11.		9	9½	9⅝	9⅝	—1⅛
21⅝	14⅝	SwAirl	s .16	.5	19	1009	29⅝	28⅝	29⅝	+1⅝
20	28¼	SwBksh	1.36	5.8	5	42	23¼	23¼	23¼	—⅛
16⅝	12	SwFlbk	.80	5.2	8	145	15¼	14⅝	18¼	
15⅝	7¼	SwlPor				297	12½	12	12⅝	+½
10⅝	8⅝	SwGas	1.16	11.	11	64	10⅝	10½	10½	
17½	11½	SwEnr	.52	3.5	13	71	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
17⅝	12½	SwPB	1.62	8.5	8	2284	16⅝	16⅝	16½	
21⅝	9⅝	Sparin	.60	3.1	10	15	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+⅛
27⅝	12⅝	SpecIP			114	187	25	23⅝	25	+1⅝
25¼	20½	Sperry	1.92	5.1	16	2176	34¼	33¼	33⅝	—⅛
40¼	28	Sprlnos	1.52	3.8	0	39	40⅛	39⅝	40	+⅛
24⅝	21⅛	SquarD	1.84	5.2	12	391	35¼	24½	25⅛	+1
50½	29	Squibb	1.34	3.0	16	1823	45¼	44⅝	45	+⅜
22⅝	15⅝	Stalev	.00	3.8	19	222	21⅛	20⅝	21	+⅜
48⅝	28	StBPnt	.90	3.5	12	22	26⅝	25⅝	26⅛	+⅛
24⅝	15	StdMot	.64	2.1	11	21	31½	29⅝	30½	+⅛
27	22½	StOilCl	2.40	7.6	7	3394	32½	30⅝	31½	—⅜
49⅝	32½	StOInd	2.80	7.0	6	9712	40⅝	39½	39½	
42¼	26½	StdOil	2.60	7.0	5	3725	37⅝	35	37⅝	+⅜
14½	4¼	StPacCo	.20	1.7		117	13⅛	11⅝	12	—½
17⅝	11⅝	Standex	.95	6.0	8	20	16	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
27	12⅝	StanWk	.76	3.5	18	138	21⅝	20⅝	21½	+⅜
30½	18⅝	Starrett	1a	4.0	16	7	22	24⅝	24⅝	+½
18⅝	8½	StaMSu	1.51	13.		31	10½	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
28⅝	17	StaUCh	1.44	6.1	8	866	23⅝	23	23⅝	+⅜
4½	2⅝	Steego	.120	3.5	22	22	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
14⅝	9¼	Sterchl	.76	5.6	19	2	13½	13½	13½	
9⅝	6½	StrlBcp	.72	8.6	7	9	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
29⅝	19⅝	SterlDg	1.08	4.4	11	2248	23⅝	23	23¼	+⅛
23⅝	12⅝	StevJ	1.20	5.6	14	417	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+⅜
27½	20¼	StwWrn	1.68	6.6	18	12	25½	25⅝	25⅝	—⅛
58	25½	StokVC	1.68	3.4	9	57	49	48½	49	+½
16⅝	7⅝	StkVC	pf 1	8.0		2370	12⅝	12½	12½	—1
50	29	StoneW	1.60a	3.4	6	30	47⅝	47	47	—⅛
24⅛	12½	StonC s	.40	2.6	19	131	23⅝	33¼	22¼	+1
60½	14⅛	StopSh	s1.30	3.5	10	78	57⅝	50⅝	52⅝	+2⅝
32⅛	16⅛	StorTec			9	2943	32⅝	21⅝	23⅝	+⅜
24⅛	14	Storer	.72		27	24	27	26⅝	26⅝	+½
41⅝	10⅝	StrldRl	1.34	2.6	11	249	37½	35½	37¼	+1⅝
13⅝	7½	SuevSh	.30	3.4	4	214	8⅝	8½	8½	+½
51	32½	SubPrG	1.60b	3	11	11	51	51	51	
14⅝	4½	Sullair				123	6½	6⅛	6½	—½
24⅝	15	SunBks	1.08	5.0	8	114	21⅝	21½	21½	—½
26⅛	12¼	SunCh	.48	2.4	144	41	20⅝	20⅛	20½	—½
15	7⅝	SunEl				50	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
26⅛	26⅛	SunCo	2.30	7.3	5	927	31⅝	30⅝	31⅝	—1
81	56	SunC pf	3.25	3.5		1	64	64	64	—3½
14⅝	7⅝	Sundstr	1.00	4.0	9	68	45¼	44⅝	45	+⅜
17¼	4⅝	SunMn				1600	15½	15	15⅝	+1⅝
6½	4⅛	SunStat			12	13	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
28⅝	15½	SuprVl	.56	2.1	15	474	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+⅛
37⅝	20½	SuprOil	.20	.6	15	5128	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+½
29⅛	16½	SupmkG	.68	1.9	8	305	35	33⅝	35	+1½
3½	2	Supscp				3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
17	10½	Swank	.80	5.0	18	18	16½	15½	16	+⅜
21	14	Sybron	1.00	4.6	11	133	18	17⅝	17⅝	—⅛
17⅝	26	Sybm	pf2.40	8.5		16	28	28⅛	28⅛	+⅛
61	29⅝	Synlds	s1.20	2.4	12	3992	49¼	47	49¼	+1¼
44½	18½	Sysco	s .32	.8	22	185	39½	37	39½	+2
			—	T—T—T		—				
46	26⅝	TDK	n .120	.3	15	1256	37⅝	37	37⅝	+1⅝
22⅝	17⅝	TECO	1.88	8.5	9	126	32	31⅝	32	
30⅝	12	TRE	1	3.6	28	483	27⅝	27	27½	—⅜
74	45⅝	TRW	2.40	3.8	13	665	68	66⅝	68⅝	
21⅝	11½	TacBil	6		5	145	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+⅜
45	27¼	TdtBrd	1	2.4	10	31	40⅝	40	40⅝	+½
8½	4½	Talley				66	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
11	6⅝	Talley	pf 1	9.3		5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
60¼	22⅝	Tandy			22	x81	52⅝	49⅝	52⅝	+3¼
18⅝	6⅝	Tndycft			31	15	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
10⅝	6	Tannel	.20b	2.0	6	91	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
66½	34	Tektrnx	1	1.5	17	686	65	62⅝	65	+3
3⅝	1	Telcom				38	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
151	69½	Teldyn			11	1960	144⅝	140⅝	144⅝	+4½
27¼	6½	Teles			20	2027	25⅝	24⅝	25⅝	+⅜
36½	22⅝	Tenneco	2.72	8.2	6	1359	33⅝	32⅝	33⅝	—⅛
29⅝	21½	Tenn pr	11	12.		33	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
60

Tuesday's AMEX Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Debt Problems Cloud Future of Occidental

(Continued from Page 9)

who guides Occidental while globe-hopping with foreign leaders; Mr. Abboud, whose reputation for brusqueness is equaled by his facility with figures, and Mr. Murdock, said to be a millionaire 400 times over and, as Occidental's largest shareholder, a presence felt but rarely seen.

They are guiding Occidental into the promised land of domestic oil production. Occidental has long been criticized for its dependence on the North Sea, Libya and Peru.

While analysts hail this as a wise move, the journey is daunting. Occidental has not been earning enough to cover its own $240-million annual common stock dividend, let alone the new debt from the Cities acquisition.

In 1983, borrowings for Cities are expected to cost Occidental more than $400 million, about $100 million in interest payments to banks, $236.5 million in dividend payments on preferred stock and $72 million in accrued interest on zero coupon notes. Occidental financed the acquisition with $1.9 billion in bank borrowings, $1.6 billion in preferred shares and notes valued at $533 million.

The company says it will report a profit for 1982, but that it will only break even at best in the fourth quarter, and some analysts calculate that, operationally, Occidental lost money in the third quarter.

"There's a panic at Oxy to retire some of that debt," said Rosario S. Ilacqua, an analyst with L.F. Rothschild, Unterberg, Towbin. "That and the interest costs are killing them."

To reduce these costs, Occidental announced last Friday it had raised $1 billion and was using this to pay down its bank loans. The previous week, it spent another $72 million to repurchase some zero coupon notes and preferred shares.

The bulk of this cash came from the sale of Occidental and Cities assets such as coal properties, a gas pipeline company, copper reserves and mineral acreage. Yet Occidental is trying to sell natural resource assets when buyers are few and far between.

Mr. Murdock said: "There's no question but in the short range, the interest costs obviously will hurt income and be a substantial drag. Any time you sell assets in a down economy, you can't get as much as in an up economy. But I think we bought Cities at a price below what it is worth. Everything is relative."

Occidental, with its controversial history and flamboyant chairman, is seen as a maverick in the oil world. Robert Stobaugh, director of the Harvard Business School energy project and author of "Energy Future," said: "There are not many tears shed for Oxy when it has problems."

Occidental has been blamed by the major oil companies for their loss of power to the oil producing nations after Mr. Hammer broke with the majors in 1969 and negotiated separate concessions from the Libyan government.

Occidental was handcrafted by Mr. Hammer, who turned eight nearly depleted oil wells into an international conglomerate with annual sales of $15 billion. An art collector and philanthropist, he is perhaps best known for his unorthodox business dealings with the Soviet Union, stretching as far back as Lenin.

Mr. Hammer's company grew as he masterminded acquisitions in natural resources and food, and he remains Occidental's center of power.

Mr. Stobaugh said: "Major oil companies are run by committee and Oxy is run by Dr. Hammer. When people in major oil companies make decisions, they try to worry about profits and they get the input of many people. When people at Oxy make a decision, the rule is: 'What would Dr. Hammer want?' It's an entirely different atmosphere."

James C. Tanner, editor of Petroleum Information International, an industry trade publication, said: "Dr. Hammer's flamboyance works against him. Oil companies are corporations, like General Motors and Ford. They are run by people who want to keep a low profile. They don't care for the antics Occidental has employed over the years."

Cash-rich institutional investors have been leery and hold only 17 percent of Oxy's shares. Warren Shimmerlik, a Merrill Lynch analyst, said: "It's risky and not a traditional company." Occidental's preferred shares currently yield 17 percent, reflecting investor skepticism.

The office of presidency has had three occupants since 1979, adding to the troubled image. There is much speculation on who will succeed Mr. Hammer.

Occidental's current president, Mr. Abboud, replaced Zoltan Merszei, who was lured from the chairmanship of Dow Chemical. Today, Mr. Merszei is chairman and chief executive of Occidental Chemical Corp.

Less visible, but highly powerful is Mr. Murdock, a longtime personal friend of Mr. Hammer. Mr. Murdock was the largest shareholder in Iowa Beef Processors, until it was acquired by Occidental for $795 million in stock. By all accounts, key decisions are made jointly, and Mr. Murdock's telephone calls keep top executives hopping.

Mr. Murdock, in a telephone interview, said: "I am involved in all our major decisions and I intend to remain involved. I have a long term investment and I got that investment by being aware of what Oxy is and could be." Mr. Murdock declined to comment on whether he would succeed Mr. Hammer, but said he is asked that question at least once a day.

Mr. Hammer, despite his age, shows no signs of letting up. He said: "It's our target to make ourselves stronger and have the quality of earnings improve by having our domestic supplies equal our foreign. You take Cities' amount of oil — 286 million barrels — and you add to that equivalent gas reserves and some infield drilling and you're talking 1 billion barrels in domestic reserves. Can you imagine what it would cost to find 1 billion barrels?

"We've got enough assets to sell and repay the debt. We made the second largest merger of the year without issuing a single share of stock. Our plan is that by the end of 1985 we will have retired all our preferred and zeros and all the stream of earnings will go to the common shareholders."

Mr. Abboud, former chairman of First National Bank of Chicago, said: "We told everyone from the beginning that we would have $2.7 billion by the end of 1983. We've done $1 billion and you can consider another $500 million a done deal. We're over the hump and remain confident we will do $2.7 billion or more."

Even if Occidental meets its ambitious goals, some question whether Cities will ever help smooth Occidental's erratic earnings, which rise and fall with oil prices.

The company's 1981 record earnings of $722 million were buoyed by a variety of unusual items, and similar one-time adjustments have helped earnings in 1982. Analysts have cut their earnings projections and most now predict Occidental will earn $1 a share or less in 1982, compared with $7.55 in 1981.

Mr. Shimmerlik said: "I'm not sure buying oil assets leaves you with unbelievable potential. Acreage takes money to exploit. They don't have it."

Should the second billion prove tough going, Occidental might be forced to sell some acquired assets it had wanted to keep. These may include some of Cities crude oil and natural gas reserves that Occidental so covets.

Selected Over-the-Counter Jan. 25

NASDAQ Afternoon Prices

AELind	14¼	18½	Cyclron	1	1¼	KalkSt pt	16	17½	PresGM
AFAPrd	34	36	DiaDes	16½	24¾	Kaiser	7⅞	7 7-16	PrsSteyn
AVMCp	5¼	5½	DevIM	1	1	Kamen	20¾	21¼	Pyrce
Acadins	20¾	21½	Dexter	47 7/32	29 3/32	KelySvs	21	21¾	PbSVNC
Accuray	14½	16½	DekbAg	17½	18¼	Kimball	19¼	19¾	PurBen
AddisnW	16½	17	DerCnT	10¾	11½	Kinclnl	7	7¼	QuakCh
AdvRes	2¼	2¼	Devtex	7¼	9	KloofG	44½	45	RaqonCo
AlBsh	17¾	18¾	DiaCrys	27	27½	Knapev	18¾	19¼	Raymnd
Alcolnc	37½	39	DtnCru	31¾	34	Kratos	12¾	12¾	Reeves
AlWmrs	21¼	21¾	DocuDtr	22¾	23	Kulicke	22¾	22¾	RepSvc
AFurn	7⅞	8	DolGrns	19	19¼	Lanier	22¾	23	RobbMy
AGreet	33½	35¾	DoylDB	26¾	21	LndRes	4¾	5	Rouse
AlnGo	70¼	70½	DrlrCn	35½	35¾	LomaCo	60¼	60¾	Sadlier
AlaBns	10¾	10¾	DunrDs	16¾	17¼	Litnvs	20¾	20½	Safeco
ABkstr	8½	8½	DuraTon	12¾	12¾	LoneStr	23½	24	SfwtGd
ARsMch	2⅞	2¾	EdnVnc	28½	29½	Logistn	14½	15¼	SjRoH
Anadile	9½	9¾	EconLob	30¾	30⅞	MCIs	36	36⅞	Scripb
AnpSA	17¾	17½	ElPasEl	13	13¼	MGFOil	7¼	3¾	Seapole
AndrGp	111½	117¼	EnvSys	2½	2½	MgnSGE	20	20½	Sensor
ApolnC	30¼	36¼	EleNuel	13¾	14¼	MagelPl	3¾	3⅞	SvcMgr
AplMat	25¾	25½	ElMed's	22½	22¾	MarIRl	5¾	5½	Svcmsl
ArdenGp	6¾	6¾	EneCnv	17⅞	17½	Marlon	3½	3¾	ShMed
AulGuL	15⅞	16¼	EntrMd	2¾	2¾	MaxLP	2½	3	Shpmnt
AltonRs	36½	36¾	EnRsv	3½	3¾	MaynOil	3½	5½	SieraRs
Avntek	21	21½	Entwisl	12½	13¼	McCorm	25½	25¾	Silicons
BBDO	67½	68	EstOil	7¼	7⅞	McFarl	8¼	8½	SCstWtr
BalnsCp	8½	8¾	FarmGo	35¾	36	McRonl	11¼	11½	SvEnv
BallyPP	7⅞	8¼	FdlCrst	13¾	13¾	McRoPO	11¾	12	Standyn
BancHE	13¾	13¾	FlBkSys	39½	39¾	MdcsWt	19½	19½	StdMicro
BancRg	15-16	1⅛	FlBostn	68	68¾	MdcsA	21½	22½	StdRes
BassPr	42½	42¾	FlEmbg	22½	22¾	MdisCom	8	8¾	Stanhme
BayStMk	17¾	13	FlNtBnk	30¼	30¾	MedTech	11-16	¾	Steiff
Beeline	3½	7½	FloBrs	27	27¼	MidBk	30¾	31	StrawCl
BelsLb	26½	26¾	Flicker	26½	26¾	Millipr	27½	27¾	Subaru
BevMgl	22¾	23⅞	FloNFla	30¼	30¾	MissVIG	18¼	18	SuperEl
BibbCo	18¾	19½	Fluroca	9½	9½	Molex	58¾	59¼	Sykes
BirdSon	12¾	12	ForestB	18½	18¾	MontEal	15¾	15¾	TIME DC
Birtchr	4½	4¾	FrankCo	13	14	MonuCo	21¼	21½	Tampax
Blyvoor	16¼	16½	FrankEl	15½	15¾	MoorePr	30¾	31½	Tandem
Bonanz	3½	3¾	FreeSG	46½	48¾	Morsnin	17¾	17¾	TecumP
BrwTom	7½	7¾	Fremnt	9¾	9¾	MotClub	11¾	12¾	TelcmA
Buckbee	18¾	18¾	FullrHB	25	25¾	Mueller	30¼	31½	Tenant
Bullets	55½	55½	GnAutm	5¾	5¾	NarrgC	33	34½	Tipcary
Burnup&	8⅞	9	GnDevcs	7¾	7¾	NDolo	17¾	19¾	TelmDil
CMLFm	2¾	3½	GnRlEst	17	18½	Nelwk3	35⅞	36	Toyota
CPI	17¾	17¾	GCFPn	15¾	16¼	NYAirl	4	4½	TWSEx
CalWrSs	42½	43½	GrantSc	16¼	16¾	NickGG	5¾	5½	TrlcaPd
CanradIn	3¾	4	GreyAdv	78	82½	NielsnA	69¾	70½	TysonFd
CapEn	1	1 1-16	GlfInst	10	10¾	NielsnB	70¼	71	USEnr
CapSyst	11	11½	Gyrodyn	7	7¾	NikeB4	50⅞	51	USSur
CapAir	2¾	3	Hadson	4¾	5	NCorGS	14¾	15½	USTrck
CoreCas	15	16½	HamIPI	10	10½	NwINGs	12¼	12½	UvoBsh
Celus	13½	13¾	HarBwk	17½	19	NwSPS	18¾	19½	UnvEng
ChrRiv	25½	26¾	HroRow	13¾	13⅞	Norell	4¾	4⅞	UsPenP
ChrmJs	13¾	13½	HomSGr	29	29½	NvNcro	11-22	¾	VeolR
ChorTH	20¾	20½	HartINt	28	28¼	Oceaner	15	13½	ValNat
ChminvS	3-16	3-16	Hchngr s	21	21¼	OglvyM	47¾	48¼	VanDus
ChmLab	14	16	HendrF	38½	39	OhioCas	43¼	43½	Velcro
CresAll	11¾	12½	Hotelm	2½	2¾	OhPrGas	4	4½	VictraSl
Chubb	47½	47¾	Hoyt	13⅞	13	OtterTP	22½	22¾	VideoCo
Cirrlcs	5	5¾	HorizRs	4½	4¾	PCAint	7¼	7¾	VonBan
CitSoCo	11	11½	IMSInt	23½	24½	PabstB	21¾	21½	WarnEl
CltJAs	26	26¾	IntrgInd	8	8½	PcGsS	20½	27	WshEm
CltJBs	25½	26¼	Intrlnd	8	8½	PeaveP	6⅞	6⅞	WshNat
ClarkJL	21¼	28	Intrl	41¼	41½	PeerMl	11½	17½	WeDep
ClowCo	7	7¼	IntrcEnr	3¾	3¾	PengEnl	14¾	15	WshInd
CstrTR	71¾	21½	Intrspt	65½	65½	Penlar s	19½	19½	WmarC
CoastGas	7¾	7¾	Intmed	14½	14¾	PeoeEsp	7	7½	WellTrg
ComClH	61¾	61¾	InlmtGs	17¼	13¾	PeerIts	31¼	31¾	WiserO
CmlShr	11	11½	InBWsh	9¾	10¼	Pettibon	18	18½	WohlAu
CmwTel	16	17½	IwaSoU1	71	31¾	PhilaNat	47½	47¾	Wometr
CnrPoo	33¼	33½	Jamsov	16¼	16¾	PierceSB	17½	18	WoodLol
Cordis	48½	49	Jerica	22¾	22¾	PlanHts	21½	21¾	WrlgtW
CrosTre	18¾	18½	vlJHr	5	9-16	Plastine	½	1	ZlonU1
CultrFd	2¾	3¼	JoslvaS	37¼	37½	Possis	19	21	

n.s.- Not applicable.

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BUSINESS BRIEFS

IBM Leaves Quarterly Dividend Unchanged at 86 Cents a Share

ARMONK, New York (Combined Dispatches) — International Business Machines Tuesday left its 86-cent quarterly dividend unchanged, ending a great deal of speculation among IBM watchers.

Wall Street was watching closely because IBM has become, in the words of Harry Edelson of First Boston Corp., "the bellwether stock of the entire market." Taken in this context, some sort of favorable dividend action might have been construed as a tonic for the market. Most analysts gave a 50-50 chance to an increased dividend.

The last time IBM announced an increase in its cash dividend was in December 1978. Then, the quarterly payout was raised to 86 cents a share from 72 cents, after adjusting for the 4-for-1 stock split that took effect in the spring of 1979.

IBM also introduced Tuesday an advanced computer-controlled robotic system that can perform a variety of industrial operations. The company said that the new 7565 "combines the power of an IBM Series-1 computer with the high repeatability and speed of a robotic arm that can move in six directions."

Japanese May Curb VTR Exports

TOKYO (Combined Dispatches) — Japan may voluntarily limit exports of videotape recorders to Western Europe in a bid to ease trade friction between Tokyo and the European Community, government sources said Tuesday.

They said the decision will be made known during three days of negotiations between representatives of Japan and the EC, which opened Tuesday. The VTR is one of 10 major industrial export items the EC wants Japan to cut back in order to erase a trade imbalance.

Japan's international trade and industry minister, Sadanori Yamanaka, also said Monday that Japan and the EC may agree on voluntary curbs at talks scheduled for Feb. 7-9 in Tokyo. Mr. Yamanaka has just returned from Brussels where he attended a trade symposium with EC officials.

Israel Assures Stock Investors

TEL AVIV (UPI) — With panic selling in its third consecutive day, the government Tuesday reassured investors that it will not allow the bottom to drop out of the Tel Aviv stock market.

"The stock exchange has proved itself as an important instrument for raising investments," Finance Minister Yoram Aridor told the Knesset during a budget debate. "It must continue to fulfill such a function. Our clear policy is to sustain and promote it in this role." He contended that the panic selling was unjustified.

The Tel Aviv Stock Exchange has been the public's best hedge against Israel's 130 percent inflation. But since last week, share prices have fallen by 20 to 25 percent, and some experts forecast a further 40 percent drop.

Company Notes

Korea Exchange Bank is seeking an eight-year loan of $400 million to $500 million, bankers in Hong Kong said Tuesday. They did not disclose the exact terms being discussed.

Beecham said Tuesday it is acquiring DAP, the leading supplier of branded household sealants, caulks and fillers in the United States, from Schering-Plough for $70 million in cash, financed mainly from borrowings. Beecham said the acquisition will make a contribution to pretax profit from the outset.

IMF Formally Backs Loan for Argentina

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The International Monetary Fund formally approved a loan for Argentina Tuesday for the equivalent of $2.16 billion.

The loan, for 2.02 billion special drawing rights, consists of 1.5 billion SDRs under a 15-month standby arrangement and the remainder under the agency's compensatory financing facility, which helps countries hit by an export shortfall.

The IMF said that as a condition of the loan, on which agreement was reached last October, Argentina agreed to reduce its budget deficit from more than 14 percent of gross domestic product in 1982 to 8 percent in 1983 and 5 percent in 1984.

Argentina also said it would increase interest rates to help slow the country's inflation, but no inflation targets for the country were released by the agency.

The IMF said Argentina had agreed to improve its tax collection system and had set a goal of a realistic exchange rate policy.

The IMF also said that negotiations on a $1.5 billion medium-term loan from commercial banks were "almost completed."

A Citibank senior vice president, William Rhodes, said Tuesday that following the IMF action, international banks will disburse the second part of an earlier $1.1 billion short-term loan to Argentina next week.

Mr. Rhodes, who is chairman of the banks' working committee on Argentina, said the second part will be $400 million. A $600 million section was disbursed soon after the loan was signed Dec. 31.

In Buenos Aires, banking sources said that the Bank of International Settlements has agreed to grant Argentina a $500 million loan for four months without the traditional condition that the country pledge its gold reserves as collateral.

A BIS spokesman in Basel, Switzerland, said he had no comment on the matter.

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, Jan. 25

Banks

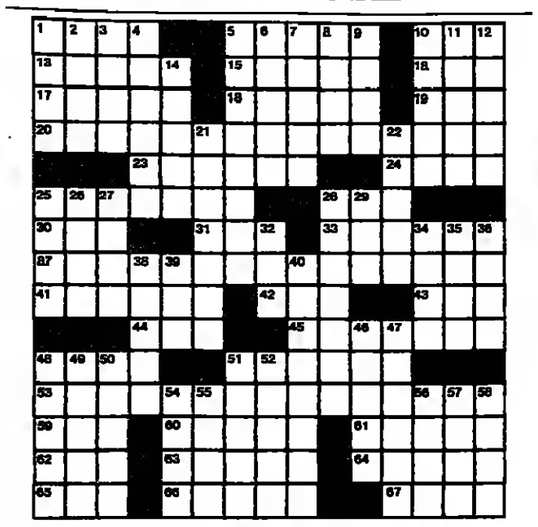
Issuer-Min cpn-Mat.	Coupon Next	Bid	Ask
Alonll Kuwait 5½-83	11⅛	2-78	99¾	100¼
Allied Irish 6¾-84	12 13/16	3-30	100¼	100½
Allied Irish 5⅞-87	9½	7-8	99⅝	99⅞
Allied Irish 5¼-92	10⅛	4-15	97⅝	98⅛
Ame+ Fin 82-85	10⅛	4-22	100	—
Andelsbanken 7-84	10 7/16	6-6	100	100¼
Arab Intl Bank 6½-83	14½	3-3	99¾	100
Banco Ser Un 7¼-86	12 5/16	3-4	10	—
Bco de la Nacion 8-83	14⅝	1-26	99	98
Bco de la Nacion 7-86	13⅞	3-24	99	96
Bco de la Nacion 6-87	10½	4-22	99⅞	100¼
Buenos Aires 7¼-86	10 3/16	6-7	100⅛	99¾
Bcod Roma 6-87/91	10¾	4-26	99½	100
Bco Desarrollo 9½-87	10 1/16	6-13	97	98
Bco Nl Mexico 6¼-87	10 9/16	5-17	85	98
Bco Nl Mexico 5¾-92	12 5/16	2-7	85	90
Bco Ponce 6¾-85	10 13/16	5-10	98	—
Bonca Union 7¾-83	12 5/16	4-7	00	99¾
Bonpkor Bk 6½-84	11 1/16	4-29	99½	100
BFG Fin 5½-89/94	9 3/16	7-13	98¾	98¾
Bk Ireland 5¼-89	10⅛	7-28	98¼	99
Bk Ireland 5¾-92	9 7/16	7-25	96¾	97¾
Bk Montreal 5¼-91	10⅛	6-20	99¼	99¾
Bk Montreal 5¼-91	10½	4-29	99	99¼
Bk Scotland 5¼-86/92	10⅛	3-21	99¼	100
Bk Scotland 5¼-88/92	10⅛	4-28	99¼	99¾
Bk Nova Scotia 5¼-84	9 5/16	3-11	98¼	99
Bk Tokyo Hdg 6½-84	10 13/16	5-10	99½	100¼
Bk Tokyo Hdg 1985	14 9/16	1-26	99¼	100
Bk Tokyo Feb1988/91	13⅝	7-4	100	100¼
Bk Tokyo Dec1988/91	9¾	6-10	99¾	100
Bk Tokyo Hdg 5½-89	10½	4-21	99½	99¾
Bk Tokyo Hdg 5½-93	10½	4-21	99½	100¼
BBL Intl 5-86	10 9/16	5-22	100	100¼
Bq Ext Algerie 8¾-84	14⅝	2-9	100	100¼
Bq Africaine Oct 6½-83	15	1-17	99¾	99¾
BUE 5¼-89	10	3-30	00	00¼
Bk Worms 5¼-85	10 1/16	6-17	99¼	100
Bk Worms 1982	13⅝	2-4	98¼	98½
BFCE 6½-83	10⅛	4-29	100	—
BFCE 6½-84	11⅝	2-28	100	—
BFCE 5¼-87	14	1-27	99	00¼
BFCE 5¼-88	10 11/16	4-28	99¼	99¾
BFCE 5¾-Jan.88	9½	7-20	98½	98½
BNP 7-83	12⅛	3-1	100	—
BNP 5¾-83	14 17/14	1-21	100	—
BNP 1982/84	11½	3-31	100	100¼
BNP 5¼-85/88	10 3/16	1-31	99½	99¾
BNP 5¼-89	6 15/16	5-9	98⅝	98⅝
BNP 5¼-87	13 3/16	3-22	99⅝	100¼
BNP 5½-91	11½	2-22	98¾	00
BNP 1984	4 13/16	6-13	99⅝	99⅝
Barclays 7 5¼-94	10 1/16	3-22	99¼	100
Barclays O'seas 5-90	9⅝	6-15	100⅛	100¼
Barclays O'seas 5-95	14 9/16	1-17	100	100¼
Bergen Bank 6-89	10⅛	2-28	00	99¼
Bergen Bank 5½-88/91	9⅝	4-18	98½	98¾
CEPME 5¼-89/92	15 7/14	6-10	97½	99⅝
Citicorp 1983	6 13/16	2-28	100	—
Citicorp 1984-RRN	9⅝	1-31	00⅝	100¼
Citicorp 6-84	9 11/16	3-10	100⅛	100⅛
Citicorpvntld	9 11/16	4-13	99¾	100
Citicorp 1984-ex wt	9½	3-2	00¼	100
Chemical 5¼-94	6 15/16	2-22	100	100¼
Contil 5¼-94	9⅝	3-24	95	96
Chase 5¼-93	14 7/16	1-31	99¼	99½
CIBC 5¼-94	15¼	1-17	98¼	98¾
Christiana Bk 5¼-91	9⅝	2-7	98⅝	99⅛
CCCE 5¼-90	13⅛	7-9	98½	98¾
CCCE 5¼-92	9⅞	3-1	98	98¼
Credit Agricole 6½-84	10 1/16	6-17	100	100¼
Credit Agricole 5¼-91	11⅞	3-24	99⅛	99⅝
CNT 1990	10 9/16	4-21	98⅝	99⅛
CCF 5¼-85	10 11/14	5-9	100	100¼
CCF 89/96	10¼	5-31	99⅛	99⅝
Creditanst 5¼-84	10⅛	5-24	100⅛	100¼
Creditanst 5½-91/97	9¾	3-14	99⅝	—
Credit Lyon 6-83	13 15/16	5-17	100	—
Credit Lyon 5¼-87	13⅛	3-21	99¼	100
Credit Lyon 5¼-89/94	9¾	1-5	99⅛	99½
Credit Lyon 5¼-97	13 5/16	4-5	99¼	99¾
Credit Nat'l 5¼-88	9 3/16	1-12	98¾	99
Credit Nat'l 5¼-94	13 13/16	3-9	98¾	99
Credit Nat'l 1989/92	18⅛	6-21	98¾	99¼
Den Norske 6-Nov80	9⅞	2-2	99¼	100
Den Norske 6-Dec90	9 13/16	3-11	99⅛	99¾
Eurobank 1989	16½	12-24	96	97
Girozentrale 5¼-91	10	3-22	99¼	99½
Gotabanken 6-88	10 13/16	5-18	100	100¼
GZB 6-83	11 9/16	4-13	100¼	100¼
GZB 5½-89	6 13/16	3-7	99¾	99¾
GZB 5½-92	9 12/16	3-8	98⅝	99¼
IBJ 5¼-85	10 7/16	2-23	100¼	100¼
IBJ 5¼-87	10 11/16	4-15	100⅛	100¼
IBJ 5¾-88	11 5/14	4-13	100¼	100¼
IBJ 5¾-Nov 88	10 11/16	5-18	100	100¼
Indo-Suez 5½-85	14 1/14	5-17	99¾	100
Indo-Suez 5¼-89	9 3/16	7-13	98⅝	99
Westminster Bk 6-84	10⅝	4-22	100¼	100¼
KOP 5½-92	10 1/16	5-9	99¾	100

Issuer-Min cpn-Mat.	Coupon Next	Bid	Ask
Kleinwort Ben 5¾-91	10⅝	2-17	99¼	nw
Kortrijk 4 Bk 7½-88-00	12 5/16	4-5	99⅝	—
Korea D Bk 7½-86/89	10 7/16	6-3	99	00½
LTCB 6-83	13 15/16	2-15	99⅞	—
LTCB 5¼-85	10 2/16	5-13	100¼	100⅛
LTCB 5¼-86	10⅛	6-15	100¼	100⅛
LTCB 5¼-89	9⅛	6-4	100½	100¾
LTCB 5¼-Jly 89	9⅛	7-19	99¾	99⅞
LTCB 5¼-92	10 7/16	5-31	99¼	—
Lloyds Eurolin 7¼-83	10 7/16	5-31	100¼	—
Lloyds Eurolin 5¾-92	10⅛	6-6	100	100¼
Lloyds Eurolin 5¾-93	10⅛	4-29	99½	100¼
Marine Midland 5¼-91	10	2-28	00½	99¾
Marine Midland 94	9 5/16	4-6	98⅝	99¼
Midland Intl 6-87	10 3/16	5-24	100½	100¾
Midland Intl 5-89	10½	6-22	100½	100¾
Midland Intl 9-91	10 9/16	4-29	100½	100¾
Midland Intl 5¼-92	10 3/16	6-7	100½	100⅞
Midland Intl 5½-93	9 13/16	—	99	—
Morgan 5¼-97	9¼	6-17	98	98½
Natl Westmin 5¼-90	10 1/16	3-14	00¼	100
Natl Westmin 5¼-91	10 3/16	6-23	100¼	100½
Natl Westmin 5¼-91	9¼	7-10	99¼	99⅝
Natl Westmin 5¼-92	10 11/16	4-25	100⅛	100⅝
Natl Westmin 5¾-94	10½	4-14	100	100¼
Nippon Credit 5¼-85	9 15/14	6-24	100¼	—
Nippon Credit 5½-86	9⅝	1-14	99½	99¾
Nippon Credit 90	11⅝	2-18	99½	99¾
Nordibra Fin 5½-88	9 15/16	3-7	98	97
Nocional Fin 5½-86	9 15/16	5-19	99½	100
Nocional Fin 5½-89	12⅝	3-28	97	98
Nordic Intl 5¼-91	10	5-12	98	98¼
Oesterreich Bk 5¼-86	10 11/16	5-18	100¼	100¼
PK Banken 5-88/91	10	6-17	99¾	100
Bk Scotland 7¾-83	10⅛	5-13	100¼	—
Bk Scotland 5¼-86/91	9	4-14	99⅝	99⅞
Security Pac 5¼-88/91	10 1/16	5-24	100	100¼
Sanwa Intl Fin 5¼-88	12⅝	3-24	100½	100⅝
Ste Generale 1990/95	12 3/14	3-1	99	99¼
Ste Generale 91	9⅛	2-18	99½	99⅝
S.G. Alsac 5¾-89/91	9¼	7-15	99½	99⅝
SGB 5¼-87	10⅝	4-29	99¼	100⅛
SGB 1989/92	10 1/16	6-30	00¼	100
Stand. & Chart. 6¼-84	10⅝	5-31	100¼	100½
Stand. & Chart. 5½-90	13 5/16	2-16	100¼	100½
Stand. & Chart. 5¼-90	17⅝	2-9	100¼	100½
Stand. & Chart. 5¼-91	10 11/16	5-18	99⅝	100⅛
State Bk India 6½-81	10 7/16	5-31	98½	—
Sumitomo Fin 5½-88	12⅝	7-9	99¼	100¼
Svenska Handels 5-87	9 5/16	7-18	99½	99⅝
Scarborough 6-87	10 1/16	6-71	99	99⅞
Sta Fin Europ 5¼-88	10 1/16	5-19	98	98⅝
Sta Fin Europ 89	10⅝	4-1	91¼	97⅝
Ste Cent Paris 5½-87	12⅝	4-5	00	99⅝
Sundsvallsbanken 6-85	13⅝	4-8	100⅛	100⅝
Trade Develop 6-86	11⅝	3-24	100⅛	100⅝
Intl Farmers 7¾-84	10 7/16	6-22	99⅝	100
Toronto Dom 5¼-92	14 5/16	7-11	99	99¼
Union Norway 6-89	9⅝	7-11	98½	99
United O'seas 6-83	10½	5-17	100	—
CEPME 5¼-89/92	9 11/16	3-11	99¼	99½
Urquilla Intl 6-86	12 5/14	2-23	99	99½
Wil. Glen's Bk 5¼-91	13 9/14	3-16	100⅛	100⅝
Zentralspark 5¼-91	16½	1-12	99¼	99⅝

Non Banks

Issuer-Min cpn-Mat.	Coupon Next	Bid	Ask
Arlenda 5¼-98	13 13/14	2-17	97½	98½
Alto 10-88	10½	3-21	60	65
C.F.De Electr.5¾-88	10¼	5-10	88	90
King.of Denmark 1990	9 9/16	1-7	98¼	98¾
Espabrit 7-86	12 7/16	3-22	97	—
Ind. Penoles 10-86±89	11 3/16	1-19	00	85
Eurolima 5¼-89	15 7/16	9-29	99½	99¾
IC Industries 1001	9½	7-18	95⅝	96⅝
ICO 5¾-89/92	9⅝	7-11	97¼	98¼
Intl Stores 7-85	10 9/16	4-22	100½	100⅞
C. Itoh 5¼-87	11 5/16	3-31	100⅛	100⅝
Inv Co India

CROSSWORD



ACROSS

1 Woodwind
5 Headline word in July 1973
10 Cutting tool
13 Prefinals, for short
15 Century plant
16 Grand ——, Nova Scotia
17 Janet or Vivien
18 "Bolero" composer
19 Ethiopian prince
20 Saint's film debut: 1954
23 Less verbose
24 Black
25 Resilient
28 Grape
30 Jug part
31 Spinner
33 "—— for Comedy": Behrman
37 Polanski film: 1962
41 Purloined
42 Affirmative vote
43 Half a French dance
44 Part of a participle
45 She became a spider
48 A —— Able
51 In a saucy way
53 Gene Kelly film: 1952
59 Beer container
60 "The Cloister and the Hearth" author
61 Part of TNT
62 Second person
63 "—— Lescaut"
64 Greece
65 —— Moines
66 In that case, to Henri
67 Hindu having gurus

DOWN

1 Christiania today
2 "We've —— had!"
3 Neglect
4 Octets
5 Town on the Rhone
6 Chalcedony
7 Road worker
8 Perpetually
9 Ego
10 Stage part
11 Imbibed
12 Piquant
14 Halloween garb
21 Activity for Bellow
22 Lariat
25 Part of B.P.O.E.
26 Actor Alfred
27 Exchange premium
28 Discover
29 Pledge
32 Dem. or Rep.
34 "The Seven Year ——"
35 Intend
36 Irish lake
38 Scottish dance
39 Twilight time, to Tennyson
40 Encourages
40 Coeur d'——, Idaho
47 Actor Ritchard et al.
48 Invited
49 Colander
50 U.S. playwright's family
51 Spinet
52 Biblical witch's abode
54 "—— la Douce"
55 Actress Patricia
56 Gudrun's husband
57 Neighbor of Syria: Var.
58 Snack

WEATHER

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F			HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
ALGARVE	14	57	11	52	Cloudy	LONDON	10	50	8	46	Overcast
ALGIERS	16	61	1	34	Fair	LOS ANGELES	19	66	12	54	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	8	46	4	39	Foggy	MADRID	13	55	-2	28	Cloudy
ANKARA	-4	25	-13	9	Fair	MANILA	30	86	21	70	Overcast
ATHENS	10	50	7	45	Cloudy	MEXICO CITY	21	70	7	45	Foggy
AUCKLAND	21	70	12	54	Showers	MIAMI	21	70	14	57	Cloudy
BANGKOK	28	82	17	63	Cloudy	MILAN	4	39	-5	32	Foggy
BEIJING	11	52	-4	25	Fair	MONTREAL	-1	30	-2	28	Rain
BEIRUT	13	55	10	50	Overcast	MOSCOW	-8	18	-15	5	Fair
BELGRADE	8	46	1	34	Fair	MUNICH	4	39	-7	19	Cloudy
BERLIN	4	39	0	32	Rain	NAIROBI	28	82	14	57	Cloudy
BOSTON	7	45	-1	30	Cloudy	NASSAU	27	81	20	68	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	8	46	5	41	Rain	NEW DELHI	26	79	21	70	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	3	37	-7	19	Fair	NEW YORK	4	39	1	34	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	5	41	1	34	Overcast	NICE	12	54	5	41	Cloudy
BUENOS AIRES	28	82	20	68	Fair	OSLO	2	34	0	32	Foggy
CAIRO	17	63	10	50	Fair	PARIS	10	50	2	37	Overcast
CAPE TOWN	26	79	12	54	Cloudy	PRAGUE	0	32	-5	32	Overcast
CASABLANCA	20	68	7	45	Overcast	REYKJAVIK	1	34	-3	27	Snow
CHICAGO	0	32	-3	27	Cloudy	RIO DE JANEIRO	26	79	21	70	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	6	43	2	36	Foggy	ROME	14	57	0	32	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	15	59	8	46	Fair	SAO PAULO	24	75	19	66	Cloudy
DAMASCUS	6	43	0	32	Overcast	SEOUL	7	45	0	32	Fair
DUBLIN	10	50	7	45	Cloudy	SHANGHAI	8	46	0	32	Fair
EDINBURGH	10	50	5	41	Showers	SINGAPORE	24	75	21	70	Rain
FLORENCE	3	37	0	32	Foggy	STOCKHOLM	6	43	1	34	Overcast
FRANKFURT	0	32	02	28	Rain	SYDNEY	23	73	19	66	Rain
GENEVA	0	32	-1	30	Overcast	TAIPEI	14	57	10	50	Overcast
HARARE	24	75	18	64	Rain	TEL AVIV	14	57	9	48	Overcast
HELSINKI	1	34	1	34	Snow	TOKYO	10	50	4	39	Fair
HONG KONG	17	63	11	52	Overcast	TUNIS	15	59	9	48	Overcast
HOUSTON	16	61	3	37	Fair	VENICE	6	43	-2	28	Fair
ISTANBUL	2	36	1	34	Overcast	VIENNA	1	34	-5	23	Overcast
JERUSALEM	9	48	5	41	Rain	WARSAW	4	39	2	36	Overcast
LAS PALMAS	20	68	17	63	Overcast	WASHINGTON	10	50	2	36	Cloudy
LIMA	29	84	21	70	Overcast	ZURICH	2	36	-3	27	Cloudy

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

January 26, 1983

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (b)—bi-monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

AL-MAL MANAGEMENT CO. S.A.
— 1ml Al-Mal Trust ..... $ 117.81

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd
— 1d I Baerbond ..... SF 785.35*
— 1d I Conbar ..... SF 800.00*
— 1d I Grobar ..... SF 885.60
— 1d I Stockbar ..... SF 1,069.00

BANK VON ERNST & Cie AG PB 3622 Bern
— 1d I CSF Fund ..... SF 70.46
— 1d I Crossbow Fund ..... SF 5.93
— 1d I ITF Fund N.V. ..... $ 13.80

BRITANNIA, POB 771, St. Helier Jersey
— 1wl Brit.Dollar Income ..... $ 0.8680*
— 1wl Brit.Del.Manag.Curr. ..... £ 10.4580
— 1wl Brit.Universal Growth 0.9970*
— 1wl Brit.Gold Fund 1.5830
— 1wl Brit.Manag.Currency ..... $ 13.9400
— 1wl Brit.Jersey Gilt Fund ..... £ 0.2380*

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL
— 1wl Capital Int'l Fund ..... $ 28.30
— 1wl Capital Italia S.A. ..... $ 10.96

CREDIT SUISSE (ISSUE PRICES)
— 1d I Actions Suisses ..... SF 284.00
— 1d I Canasec ..... SF 658.00
— 1d I C.S. Fonds-Bonds ..... SF 63.50
— 1d I C.S. Fonds-Int'l ..... SF 74.00
— 1d I Energie-Valor ..... SF 124.25
— 1d I Usec ..... SF 683.00
— 1d I Europa-Valor ..... SF 104.50
— 1d I Pacific-Valor ..... SF 93.75

DIT INVESTMENT FFM
—+1d I Concentra ..... DM 18.17*
—+1d I Int'l Rentenfond. ..... DM 78.27*

FIDELITY POB 670, Hamilton, Bermuda
— 1ml American Values Common $ 13.57
— 1ml American Values Cum. Pref. $100.25
— 1d I Fidelity Amer. Assets ..... $ 57.39
— 1d I Fidelity Australia Fund $8.88
— 1d I Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. $100.14
— 1d I Fidelity Far East Fd. ..... $ 29.90
— 1d I Fidelity Int'l Fund ..... $ 47.98
— 1d I Fidelity Orient Fund ..... $ 22.61
— 1d I Fidelity Pacific Fund ..... $ 109.31
— 1d I Fidelity World Fd. ..... $ 25.14

G.T. MANAGEMENT (UK) LTD
— 1wl Barry Pac. Fd. Ltd. ..... $ 6.66*
— 1wl G.T. Asia Fund ..... $ 3.26
— 1d I G.T. Bond Fund ..... $ 11.57
— 1wl G.T. Dollar Fund ..... $ 13.28*
— 1d I G.T. Investment Fund 17.21*
— 1d I G.T. Japan Small Co Fund $ 18.02*
— 1d I G.T. Technology Fund ..... $ 30.08
— 1d I G.T. Applied Science ..... $ 15.01

INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND
28-34 Hill St. St. Helier, Jersey
— 1d I Short Term 'A' (Accum) $1.2054
— 1d I Short Term 'A' (Distr) $0.9910*
— 1d I Short Term 'B' (Accum) $1.1453
— 1d I Short Term 'B' (Distr) $0.9863*
— 1wl Long Term ..... $ 23.14*

JARDINE FLEMING POB 70 GPO Hong Kong
— 1d I J.F. Japan Trust ..... ¥ 77.72
— 1d I J.F. South East Asia ..... $ 30.79
— 1d I J.F. Japan Technology ..... ¥ 10,471
— 1d I J.F. Pacific Sec. $ (Acc) $4.56
— 1d I J.F. Australia ..... $ 5.21

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 Geneva 11
—+1wl Lloyds Int'l Growth ..... SF 792.50
—+1wl Lloyds Int'l Income ..... SF 287.50

MERCHANT BANK & TRUST CO., Ltd
— 1r I Common ..... $ 4.25
— 1r I Mex-dollar bond ..... $ 875.00

PAPISBAS - GROUP
— 1d I Cartera International ..... $ 93.07
— 1d I OBLI-DM ..... dm 1,148.73*
— 1wl OBLIGESTION ..... SF 91.35*
— 1wl OBLI-DOLLAR ..... $ 1,211.61*

RBC Investment Mgmt., POB 246, Guernsey
—+1wl RBC Int'l. Capital Fd. ..... $ 13.28*
—+1wl RBC Int'l. Income Fd. ..... $ 10.59*
—+1wl RBC North Amer. Fund ..... $ 6.09*

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
— 1r I Parfon Sw. R Est. ..... SF 1,397.00

SWISS BANK CORP
— 1d I America-Valor ..... SF 431.81
— 1d I D-Mark Bond Selection ..... DM 118.93
— 1d I Dollar Bond Selection ..... $ 134.70
— 1d I Florin Bond Selection ..... Fl 126.43
— 1d I Intervalor ..... SF 57.30
— 1d I Japan Portfolio ..... SF 643.75
— 1d I Swissvalor New Ser. ..... SF 222.25
— 1d I Univ Bond Select ..... SF 68.25
— 1d I Universal Fund ..... SF 84.55

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— 1d I Amca U.S. Sh ..... SF 31.50
— 1d I Bond-Invest ..... SF 64.50
— 1d I Fonsa Swiss Sh. ..... SF 100.75
— 1d I Globinvest ..... SF 66.50
— 1d I Japan-Invest ..... SF 500.00
— 1d I Pacific-Invest ..... SF 120.50
— 1d I Safil South Afr Sh ..... SF 529.00
— 1d I Sima Swiss R Est. ..... SF 222.00

UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt
— 1d I Unirenta ..... DM 38.08
— 1d I Unifonds ..... DM 114.87
— 1d I Unirak ..... DM 56.45

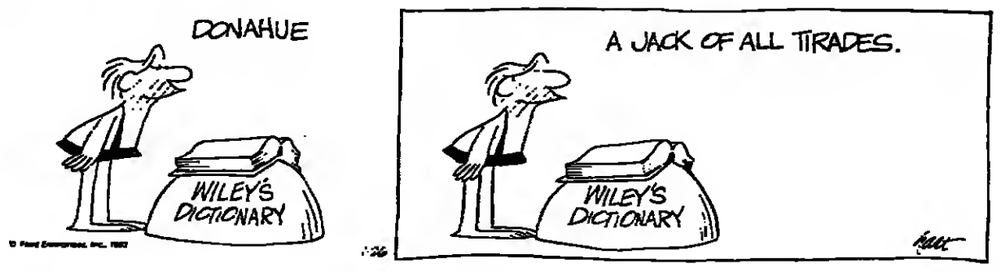
Other Funds

1wl Alexander Fund ..... $ 16.88
1r I Arab Finance I.F. ..... $ 842.90
(b I Atlas ..... $ 1,293.04
1wl Trusticor Int. Fd (AEIF) ..... $ 9.41
1wl Bondseler - Issue Pr. ..... SF 124.95
1wl Capital International ....
1wl Citadel Fund ..... $ 2.29
1ml Cleveland Offshore Fd. ..... $ 1,375.21
1d I COMETE ..... $ 1,029.79
1wl Convert. Fd Int. A Certs. ..... $ 9.18
1wl Convert. Fd Int. B Certs. ..... $ 22.48
+1wl Currency Trust ..... .90
1wl D.G.C. ..... $ 62.27
1d I Dreyfus Fund Int'l ..... $ 28.67
1wl Dreyfus Intercontinent ..... $ 26.40
1d I Europa Obligations ..... LF 2,236.00
1d I Energy Int. N.V. $32.88*
1wl FIF-America ..... $ 20.15
1wl FIF-Pacific ..... $ 11.25
1wl First Eagle Fund ..... $ 107.01
1wl Fonselex Issue Pr. ..... SF 156.45
1wl Forortfund ..... $ 9.51
1wl Formula Selection Fd. ..... SF 74.13
1d I Fondiitalia ..... $ 19.18
1d I Frank I. Trust Interlins. ..... DM 41.28
1d I Global Fund Ltd. ..... SF 2.13
1d I Global Int'l Fund ..... DM 5.64
1wl Haussmann Hldgs. NV ..... $ 793.32
1d I Indosuez Multibonds A. ..... $ 104.97
1d I Indosuez Multibonds B. ..... $ 147.75
1d I Interfund S.A. ..... $ 11.30
1wl Intermarket Fund ..... $ 267.78
1wl International Gold Fund ..... $ 159.52
1d I I.D. Growth ..... $ 14.86
1d I Int'l Rentenfonds ..... DM
1r I Int'l Securities Fund ..... $ 7.70
1d I Investa DWS ..... DM 31.14
1r I Invest Atlantiques ..... $ 64.55
1r I Halifortune Int'l Fd S.A. $9.54
1wl Japan Selection Fund ..... $ 103.77
1wl Japan Pacific Fund ..... $ 57.81
1d I KB Income Fund ..... LF 1,598.00
1d I Kleinwort Benson Int. Fd. ..... $ 19.30
1wl Kleinwort Bens. Jap. Fd. ..... $ 44.57
1wl Leverage Cap. Hold. ..... $ 135.66
1d I Liquibaer ..... $ 1.052
1wl Lux-fund ..... $ 47.52
1d I Mediolanum Sel. Fund ..... $ 13.26
1wl N.A.A.T. ..... $ 8.46*
1wl Nipponfund ..... $ 24.00*
1wl Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund ..... $ 3.08*
1wl N.A.M.F. ..... $ 122.26
1ml NSP F.I.T. ..... $ 131.95
1wl PANCURFI Inc. ..... $ 14.54
1d I Pleiades ..... $ 889.64
1d I Putnam Intern'l Fund ..... $ 43.06
1wl Quantum Fund N.V. ..... $ 2,329.00
1d I Renta Fund ..... $ 49.63
1d I Rentinvest ..... LF 1,015
1d I Safe Fund ..... $ 2.30
1d I Safe Trust Fund ..... $ 9.86
1wl Samurai Portfolio ..... SF 71.40*
1wl SMH Special Fund ..... DM 84.80
1wl State St American ..... $ 119.25
1wl Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sec) ..... $ 59.81
1wl Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. ..... $ 81.96
1wl Transpacific Fund ..... $ 55.37
1d I TrusCor Int'l Fund ..... $ 9.59
1ml Tweedy, Browne N.V. ..... $ 1,346.68
1d I UNICO Fund ..... DM 67.70
1wl United Cap. Inv. Fund ..... $ 3.98
1wl Wedge Japan N.V. ..... $ 63.55
1wl Wedge Pacific N.V. ..... $ 48.30
1wl Wedge U.S. N.V. ..... $ 58.72
1ml Winchester Overseas ..... $ 8.86
1ml Winchester Diversified ** ..... $23.66 *
1wl Worldwide Securities ..... $ 137.27
1wl World-wide Special ..... $ 3,378.27

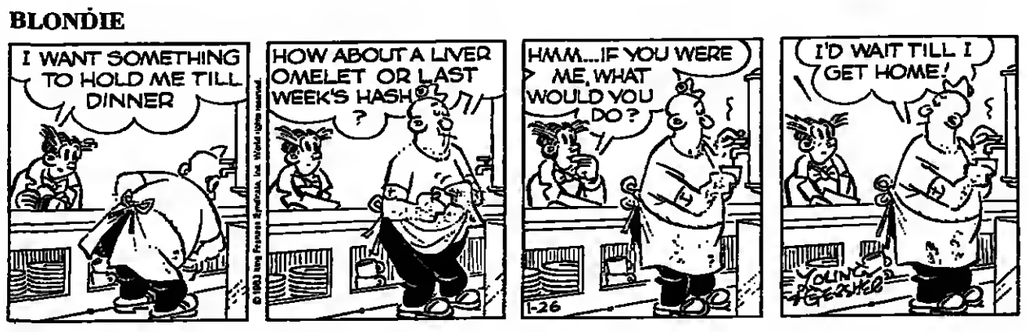
DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ** — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer price; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V SIB to 51 per unit. 5/5 — Stock Split; ** — Ex "OTS" "S" — Suspended; N.C. — Not communicated, * — Redemption price-Ex-Coupon; ** Formerly Worldwide Fund Ltd: Fl — Dutch Florins

PEANUTS

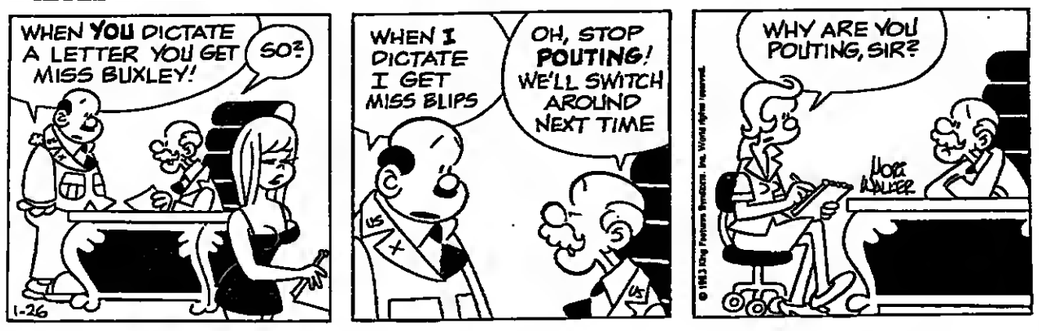
B.C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ORDEN

MAHRE

DAMNET

UNNOIB

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: THE ____ WAS ____ (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: GUARD ABBEY IMPEND JIGGLE
Answer: Sometimes hanging around a faucet— A BIG DRIP

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DENNIS THE MENACE

"MOM HASN'T GOTTEN OVER GETTIN' OVER WHAT I DID YESTERDAY!"

BOOKS

THREE NOVELS:
The Mystic Masseur
The Suffrage of Elvira
Miguel Street
By V.S. Naipaul. 502 pp. $18.95.
Alfred A. Knopf, 201 East 52d St., New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

FILLED with a Dickensian gallery of antic characters and animated by a mordant black humor that recalls Evelyn Waugh, the first three oovels by V.S. Naipaul bear little surface resemblance to his more recent fiction. It was his fourth novel, "A House for Mr. Biswas," that established his reputation, and in a sense, these earlier stories are still the immature fruit of his apprenticeship. They are less dense, less allusive than the later novels.

Still, Naipaul once remarked, all my work is really one; I'm really writing one big book," and despite their comic touches, these novels give us intimations of the direction he would move in — a fact that makes their reissue of unusual interest to followers of his work. The Trinidad depicted here, after all, belongs to the author's world of "half-made societies," places, as he once wrote, where "the West is packing its boxes, waiting for the helicopters," and it suffers from the same lack of coherence and civilizing values that Naipaul misses in India ("A Wounded Civilization"), Africa ("A Bend in the River") and South America ("The Return of Eva Peron"). The difference in portrayal is largely one of tone: satire and irony have not yet hardened into cynicism and despair.

An outsider by circumstance as well as temperament — he grew up in Trinidad, the grandson of a Brahman who had emigrated from Uttar Pradesh, India — Naipaul was eager to leave his homeland and make a career for himself in England, and the characters in these early novels share a similar desire to escape. Their own country, as they see it, is ignorant, superstitious and dumb. "He borrow money to buy one of them dentist machine thing and he start pulling out people teeth, just like that," observes one cynic in "The Mystic Masseur." "The boy killing people left and right, and still people going. Trinidad people is like that." Another, in "Miguel Street," adds, "But what the hell you expect in Trinidad. You got to bribe everybody if you want to get your toenail cut."

If he is skeptical about the old, backward ways of the Caribbean, however, Naipaul is equally contemptuous of those former colonials who — not unlike an earlier version of himself — are so eager to become imitation English gentlemen. It is a theme developed at length in such later works as "The Mimic Men," and already, in these novels, much of the humor comes from the islanders' hapless efforts to import an alien culture and adopt the ways of the West.

Parablelike in form, "The Mystic Masseur," for instance, shows the making of a "mimic man." In the course of turning a career as a faith healer into political success, the hero, Ganesh, buys a complete set of Everyman's Library, perfects "his prose to a Victorian weightiness" and installs, in his house, a musical toilet-paper rack that plays "Yankee Doodle Dandy." He attends legislative-council meetings with other representatives who affect jodphurs and monocles, and by the end of the book has become a British representative at Lake Success. Of course, by then, he is no longer good old "Pundit Ganesh" — he has changed his name to G. Ramsay Muir.

In "Miguel Street" — less a story than a portrait of a town, laid out in a series of quick character sketches — a brothel owner known as Bogart adopts the hard-boiled manner of his namesake; and in "Elvira," a village politician uses every bit of American electioneering jargon he can think of to further his campaign: "Win With Harbans" and "You Can't Live Without the Heart. You Can't Live Without Harbans."

The most sophisticated of these early novels, "Elvira" is the story of a village election, and it is also a satiric examination of the consequences of political change. Naipaul has never bought that popular romantic vision that has a brave new world rising from the dust of the empire, and the slapstick goings-on in "Elvira" betray a deep skepticism of progress. For example, when Harbans — who hands out bribes, payoffs and presents the way others hand out promises — complains that elections are awfully expensive to buy, a friend turns to him and declares: "You must try and feel that you giving to the people. After all, is the meaning of this democracy."

In the end, Harbans's efforts almost come to naught when a stray dog triggers the voters' superstitions, nearly setting off a panic. As one character remarks: "Everybody just washing their foot and jumping in this democracy business. But I promising you, for all the sweet it begin sweet, it going to end damn sour." It is an observation, we now know, that will come to dark and violent fruition in Naipaul's later work.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 1,400 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION

This Week		Last Week	Weeks on List
1	SPACE, by James A. Michener	1	17
2	2010: ODYSSEY TWO, by Arthur C. Clarke	2	11
3	MISTRAL'S DAUGHTER, by Judith Krantz	3	11
4	MASTER OF THE GAME, by Sidney Sheldon	6	21
5	FOUNDATION'S EDGE, by Isaac Asimov	4	15
6	THE VALLEY OF HORSES, by Jean M. Auel	5	21
7	LIFE, THE UNIVERSE AND EVERYTHING, by Douglas Adams	8	12
8	E.T. THE EXTRA-TERRESTRIAL STORY-BOOK, by William Kotzwinkle	7	22
9	CROSSINGS, by Danielle Steel	10	18
10	GOODBYE, MICKEY MOUSE, by Leo Deighton	12	6
11	DIFFERENT SEASONS, by Stephen King	9	25
12	DEADEYE DICK, by Kurt Vonnegut	11	11
13	LIFE SENTENCES, by Elizabeth Forsythe	—	10
14	SECOND HEAVEN, by Judith Guest	14	12
15	THE PARSIFAL MOSAIC, by Robert Ludlum	13	43

NONFICTION

This Week		Last Week	Weeks on List
1	JANE FONDA'S WORKOUT BOOK, by Jane Fonda	2	53
2	MEGATRENDS, by John Naisbitt	3	11
3	AND MORE BY ANDY ROONEY, by Andrew A. Rooney	1	14
4	WHEN BAD THINGS HAPPEN TO GOOD PEOPLE, by Harold S. Kushner	6	50
5	THE ONE MINUTE MANAGER, by Kenneth Blanchard and Spencer Johnson	10	17
6	LIVING, LOVING AND LEARNING, by Leo Buscaglia	4	40
7	IN SEARCH OF EXCELLENCE, by Thomas Peters and Robert J. Waterman Jr.	8	2
8	GROWING UP, by Russell Baker	5	11
9	LIFE EXTENSION, by Durk Pearson and Sandy Shaw	9	26
10	THE PATH TO POWER: The Years of Lyndon Johnson, by Robert C. Caro	7	6
11	HAVING IT ALL, by Helen Gurley Brown	11	10
12	JANE FONDA'S WORKOUT BOOK FOR PREGNANCY, BIRTH AND RECOVERY, by Penny DeLyser	15	12
13	THE FALL OF FREDDIE THE LEAF, by Leo Buscaglia	12	10
14	NO BAD DOGS: The Woodhouse Way, by Barbara Woodhouse	—	33
15	A LIGHT IN THE ATTIC, by Shel Silverstein	13	62

Solution to Previous Puzzle

W	E	S	S		S	L	O	E			C	H	A	P
A	R	E	A		H	O	U	S	E		R	I	S	E
N	I	G	H	T	A	F	T	E	R	N	I	G	H	T
D	E	D	D	E	R	T			W	U	S	H	E	S
				R	E	Y		S	I	M	P			
A	S	U	S	E	S		B	O	N	A		B	L	S
C	O	P	E	S		N	O	N	E		C	L	A	N
H	O	P	E	A	G	A	I	N	S	T	H	O	P	E
E	S	E	H		R	O	S	Y		R	I	N	S	E
S	Y	R		C	O	M	E		T	E	N	D	E	R
			L	O	T	I		E	R	A				
A	S	L	A	N	T		T	U	T	O	R	E	D	
S	T	A	T	E	O	F	T	H	E	S	T	A	T	E
T	O	N	E		S	A	V	E	S		T	I	M	E
A	P	E	X		D	A	R	T			O	N	E	R

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE South hand, on the diagramed deal, was slightly too strong for an opening one-bid, and his two no-trump was a sensible choice. The three-diamond response was a transfer to hearts, and South jumped to game in that suit. He thereby showed strong heart support and hinted at a slam.

On the opening diamond lead, East played the jack, the right technical play against a suit contract. When South won with the ace, East could place the queen in his partner's hand. The declarer now had visions of making 12 tricks, and without giving his play sufficient thought he cashed the K-Q-A of trumps in that order.

South now began clubs, and East noted that his partner played high-low to indicate an even number of cards. Visualizing the possibility that South held a six-card suit, East carefully waited until the fourth round of clubs to ruff. Then he played a diamond and South was helpless. His own hand was now useless, and he had to ruff in dummy and lose three spade tricks for down one.

There were two ways for South to survive. If he had started with the A-K of hearts, leaving the queen in his hand, he could then have played clubs on discovering the bad trump break. The trump winner would eventually serve as an entry whenever East chose to ruff.

However, this plan is not flawless, for if the clubs are split 3-0 the defender with the trump length may be able to score two club ruffs. A simpler and slightly better plan is to proceed as South did, but to lead a fourth trump from dummy at the fifth trick. With the trump winner in the East hand out of the way, South is in full control.

NORTH
♠J84
♡A8753
♢4
♣10764

WEST
♠A10932
♡J
♢Q10862
♣52

EAST
♠K65
♡10942
♢KJ953
♣8

SOUTH (D)
♠Q7
♡KQ6
♢A7
♣AKQJ93

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
2N.T.	Pass	3♢	Pass
4♡	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond six.

SPORTS

Miler Coghlan's Back in the Running

By Peter Alfano
New York Times Service

RYE, New York — To his neighbors in this suburban community, Eamonn Coghlan is just another jogger, emerging from his front door every morning dressed in cheerfully colored synthetic warm-ups and matching ski cap. As he charges into a winter head wind, most of them see him through bleary eyes and icy windshields and wonder why joggers wouldn't rather spend this time snug in bed.

But the cold weather and slushy remains of a recent snowfall are minor inconveniences now, Coghlan says. To be able to hurry past the surroundings again at a pace faster than a brisk walk represents a milestone. It has been quite a while since he has felt so exhilarated.

It is a feeling Coghlan said had been jaded by 16 years on the road. He has been in training from the time he was a 12-year-old apprentice runner in Dublin. Running has been as much a part of his daily routine as brushing his teeth and combing his hair. Often it was a chore.

But there were rewards. The roadwork had helped refine Coghlan's skills and he became the best indoor miler in the world: He ran the fastest indoor mile ever on Feb. 20, 1980, when he was timed in 3 minutes 50.6 seconds in a meet at the San Diego Sports Arena. He had won the Wanamaker Mile at the Millrose Games in Madison Square Garden four times in four attempts.

He wasn't back in the pack outdoors either, having defeated the likes of Steve Scott and John Walker. The outdoor record of 3:47.33 is held by Sebastian Coe of Britain.

But in 1982 Coghlan's name disappeared from the results of track meets as if a magician had waved a wand across a copy of Track & Field News. Poof — Coghlan was gone. The Irishman with the boyish smile had been run off the road by injuries. "If there is a year I could eliminate from my life," Coghlan says, "it would be 1982."

His troubles began last Jan. 15, when he suffered a stress fracture of the right shin. A month later — on the day he had planned to try to win the Wanamaker for the fifth time — Coghlan received permission from his physician to test the leg. His shin had healed.

But with the first step he took, there was a new discomfort, this time in his right foot. He had aggravated a chronic Achilles' tendon injury, and although initially he tried to run through the pain, Coghlan soon understood the injury was serious. It would be six months and many doubts later before he would be able to jog again.

"I was going crazy at first, not being able to run," Coghlan said recently. "I was still inclined to have a few beers every day, and I gained 15 pounds. I felt like such a slob. My pants were so tight that when I drove the car, I had to loosen the top button of my jeans." Coghlan stands 5 feet 10 inches, and his running weight is 140 pounds.

If he finds the recollections amusing and can see the benefits of having spent a year away from racing, it is with the comforting knowledge that all is well again. On Friday night, with his comeback still in the early stages, he will run in the Wanamaker, hoping to use the Millrose Games to demonstrate that he remains the chairman of the boards.

It will be Coghlan's third indoor mile since he resumed racing earlier this month. He won in Ottawa on Jan. 14, against what he said was a weak field, in 4:04. In Los Angeles last Friday he won again, in 3:55.4. Previously, he had entered and won road races to test the sore tendon and determine the effects of the layoff.

Of his Los Angeles performance, he said: "When I saw the time, I was very satisfied. I knew I was back. The strength was really there."

Ottawa and Los Angeles rekindled a special feeling he has for indoor racing. The laps are shorter and the turns tighter and more steeply banked than outdoors; there is a slingshot effect coming out of those turns that Coghlan says gives him a vicarious thrill and more speed.

A year's absence, however, also has given Coghlan renewed incentive for outdoor competition. "I'd like to get my mile time outdoors down to about 3:48," he said. Only Coe and Scott have run faster than 3:48.

In preparation for the 1984 Olympics, Coghlan, his wife Yvonne and their two children have rented a house in Rye since May 1981. Because of a busy travel schedule, which included periodic visits home, he has been a stranger in the community.

Coghlan has enjoyed the anonymity — he is besieged everywhere he goes in Ireland. But his frustration during the first half of 1982, when he was receiving treatment for his tendon, was compounded by sadness at the death of Gerry Farnon, the man who had been his track coach since childhood.

Last August, Coghlan went to a clinic in West Germany, where doctors used radiation treatment on his tendon. There were immediate results, he says. The pain gradually lessened, then disappeared. In mid-September, two months before his 30th birthday, the slightly chubby athlete took to the streets, huffing and puffing a bit at first, but soon increasing his distances from 70 to 80 and 90 miles a week.

"The first week, it felt like I had never run before," he said. "But I've been in vigorous training since I was 12, so in this case I think I gained by the layoff. I've really never felt better.

"People have made me defensive about my age, though. But I think that it's a myth about being over the hill at 30. Nowadays, runners can concentrate on doing it full time. Years ago, they had to quit in their 20s to go to work and rear a family. If you look at John Walker and Frank Shorter and Bill Rodgers, they're still competing and doing well. And they're all over 30."

Farmer brought Coghlan along as a club runner in Ireland, and when Coghlan was in high school, American colleges began to take notice. Villanova, where Irish runner Ron Delany had starred and Coach Jumbo Elliott had made the university renowned for its track program, offered him a scholarship only one week before he had to begin his freshman year.

Despite his prominence in the mile, Coghlan actually uses it as a training run for the longer 5,000-meter race. He says that 5,000 is his natural distance and that Elliott had converted him to a miler at Villanova to help him build strength and speed for the longer races.

Running for Ireland, Coghlan finished fourth in the 5,000-meter race in Moscow during the 1980 Olympics. "It's the only time I've ever been beaten at that distance," he said. Part of his disappointment: Ireland has not won an Olympic gold in track since Delany won the 1,500 meters in 1956 (in 1976 in Montreal, Coghlan finished fourth in the 1,500).

In preparation for 1984, Coghlan will mix a few 5,000-meter races with his miles. On Feb. 4, in a meet in Toronto, he will skip the mile to challenge Alberto Salazar in the 5,000.

"There still will be a lot of mile races around for me to build my leg strength and speed," Coghlan said. He added: "That's what hurt most about not being able to run," he added. "Seeing someone break your record and not being able to do anything about it. Now, I can't prevent someone from breaking it, but if he does, I can see that he still finishes second."

UPI

Eamonn Coghlan, reacting when his indoor mile world-record time of 3:50.6 was flashed on the scoreboard in San Diego Feb. 20, 1980.

World's Best Indoor Mile Times

TIME	NATIONALITY	PLACE	YEAR
3:50.6	Eamonn Coghlan	San Diego	1981
3:51.8	Steve Scott	San Diego	1981
3:52.6	Eamonn Coghlan	San Diego	1979
3:52.8	John Walker	San Diego	1981
	John Walker	San Diego	1982
3:52.9	Eamonn Coghlan	Los Angeles	1980
3:53.0	Steve Scott	Los Angeles	1980
	Eamonn Coghlan	New York	1981
3:53.6	Ray Flynn	San Diego	1981
	Tom Byers	San Diego	1982

The New York Times/Track and Field Writers of America

Some Fine Italian Handiwork

International Herald Tribune

ROB HUGHES

LONDON — The Italian influence, its aroma of corruption and conspiracy never completely stifled, is bound to pervade soccer now that Rome has custody of the World Cup.

How can we avoid looking inside the champion's household? How could we ignore the implications of a nation using the ultimate (and, to reiterate, deserved) victory as an excuse to pardon culprits of the 1979 betting scandal? And how dare we forget that the system that rules on the field — and influences the game's laws off it — was less than two years ago caught debasing the ethics of child's play by entering an overage player under a false name in an international tournament for 14-year-olds?

Clearly the burden of being soccer's world champion demands that Italy apply more scrupulous morals than ever before. And that the rest of us maintain a vigilent eye on what may previously have passed as the country's domestic affairs.

What catches the eye right now are a couple of — well, *intriguing* Italian appointments.

One involved a referee, Paolo Casarin, who had been named as the official in charge of Wednesday's prestigious European Supercup contest in England between Aston Villa and Barcelona. Contrived and hollow the tournament may be, but given the unbridled violence of recent Spanish/English club matches, given Barcelona's ferocious hunger for any title and given its slender 1-0 home-leg advantage, the return leg may well demand brave, decisive and demonstrably impartial handling.

Fluent in both English and Spanish, Signore Casarin had a head start. He had also had first-hand World Cup experience of Spain's intimidatory tactics, having booked two Spaniards (and one German) in a quarterfinal match and also having booked two men and sent off a third for fouls in the France-Czechoslovakia encounter. The worst of his critics observed merely that, early on, Casario was an economist whose use of the red and yellow cards was somewhat too economical.

So, at 42, he seemed a reasonable choice for the Supercup. Seemed, past tense — for at well past the 11th hour, Casarin has been removed from the match, his place taken by the non-Spanish speaking Belgian Alexis Ponnet. Why?

Thereby hangs a singularly Italian tale.

Casarin had originally been chosen for Wednesday's final despite being indefinitely suspended by his own referees' federation in Italy pending an inquiry into a newspaper interview in which he reportedly imputed malleability to some of his colleagues.

"I wouldn't put my hand in the fire for all referees," he was quoted as saying. "One or two might well allow themselves to be bought." And, deploring the "conspiracy of silence" that encouraged 30-year-old players to behave like children, Casarin added that there were refs who built up acquaintanceships with club owners and who would otherwise "never be so rich."

Hot stuff, even without names. However, the Casarin affair hasn't yet the flavor of past Italian refereeing stories, most of which lie under the rugs. It is 10 years almost to the day since Father Eligio, a Franciscan monk who for eight years acted as spiritual adviser to Gianni Rivera and his cronies at Milan, brought the wrath of Italian referees upon himself.

All 38 first-class refs sued him for libel for stating in a magazine that all Italian referees were "either conditioned or corrupted."

Lord forgive him, the good monk confessed in private conversations the names of clubs — but virtually on the steps of the libel court he recanted, withdrew his allegations and was pardoned by the withdrawal of the charges against him. He drove away in his BMW to consult the bevy of rich and pretty girls who helped him run a kind of Samaritan's service.

Whether Casarin, a mere signore, can ultimately call on such lofty protective powers remains to be seen. By tacit implication, he may have just lost a friend in high office.

Dr. Artemio Franchi, president of UEFA (the European soccer authority) and also chairman of FIFA's referees' committee, cannot have been oblivious to Casarin's dilemma in Italy nor to his having been chosen to referee UEFA's showpiece. Therefore he must have endorsed Casarin's selection, although the retraction was ultimately also Franchi's choice.

Franchi is too much the diplomat to say a word on almost anything controversial (he will almost certainly deny that observation); hence his silence earlier this month when in Florence, where he lives, one Italo Allodi returned to prominence as director-controller of the local club Fiorentina.

Silent the silver head of European soccer may be, but there are others who will explode at Allidi's swift return, not to mention his boast that he will make Fiorentina more powerful than Juventus inside two years and then will move back into the Italian FA.

Perhaps by then he imagines that Enzo Bearzot, the national manager and hero of last summer, will be discredited, fired or otherwise vulnerable? For Allodi was forced to resign as head of the federal technical coaching center near Florence by Bearzot's ultimatum that he could not work in an ambience where he had to look over his shoulder. Bearzot had previously called Allodi "a Brutus at my back."

Florence may not be Rome, but Bearzot is to Allodi as oil to water.

Among the countless attempts at explaining it, the most sustained and convincing remains what Allodi calls a smear campaign by writer Brian Glanville. For more than a decade, Glanville has printed stories naming Allodi as the Mr. Fix-It of Italian soccer, "friend of referees and selected journalists, master of the transfer market, owner of a splendid art collection, failed professional player and a man without coaching background who rises to the £50,000-a-year post of the national coaching center."

All of that is polite banter compared to Glanville's published contention that Allodi, the general manager of Juventus in 1973 and before that secretary of Internazionale of Milan, was the central figure behind several well-documented allegations of bribery or attempted bribery of Italian referees.

In the face of evidence, statements and paperwork concerning an attempt to persuade a Portuguese referee to favor Juventus against Derby County in the 1973 European Cup, Allodi has never carried out his threat to sue. And now, in the neighborhood of world soccer's second most powerful administrator, he is back in power.

The Italian scenario may never change, but this time around the international game cannot afford to ignore serious accusations, past and present; ironically, the triumph of last summer assures that. Casarin cannot simply be forgotten by removing him from the public eye.

Michels Is Reported Top Candidate To Coach Soccer's 'Team America'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Rinus Michels, former coach of the Dutch national soccer team that made the 1974 World Cup finals, is the leading candidate to become coach of Team America, according to Tuesday's editions of the Washington Post. Michels currently is coaching in Cologne.

Other candidates reportedly include Eddie Firmani, former coach of the New York Cosmos, and Josef Venglos, a former coach of the Czechoslovak national team.

The Team America coach, to be chosen by the executive committee of the U.S. Soccer Federation, will be given the responsibility of selecting players for the team, which will join the North American Soccer League this year.

The team will represent the United States in the 1986 World Cup and, if allowed, in the 1984 Olympic Games (eligibility will depend on an International Olympic Committee ruling, expected soon, on whether to allow professionals to compete in Olympic soccer).

Under an arrangement reached last week among the federation, the NASL and its players association, any club in the league can be required to surrender up to three players who are U.S. citizens. For every player a club loses, Team America will pay it $50,000; it will will also pay that player's contract and relocation fee.

Although participation in the new venture by the league's 11 other teams is compulsory, players selected to try out are not required to do so. Fifty players will be invited to a camp starting Feb. 1 in Tampa, Fla., and 20 will make up the final squad.

The team is to prepare for World Cup and Olympic competition by playing a full 30-game NASL schedule, with homes games at Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Stadium in Washington. It will also play 10 to 20 games against foreign national teams and others.

Men's Tennis, All Set for Big Year, Takes Series of Jolts

By Neil Amdur
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — This was supposed to be *the* year in men's tennis. Björn Borg was rejoining the tour. John McEnroe was fit. Jimmy Connors and Ivan Lendl were coming off superb seasons. Interest in the Davis Cup had been rekindled. The code of conduct had been tightened. And leaders were talking positively.

"I'd have to say professional tennis is at peace," Marshall Happer, the administrator of the Men's International Professional Tennis Council, said three weeks ago at Madison Square Garden during the draw for the Masters tournament. "You wouldn't believe it, but it looks like professional tennis is very healthy."

But last week, its health began to deteriorate, as it has so often on the men's tour during the open era. On Friday, World Championship Tennis filed a complaint in U.S. District Court here charging the council with violations of antitrust laws.

Pending resolution of the suit, WCT said here Monday at a news conference, it will reduce its operations from 22 events in 1982 to nine this year and only three in 1984.

Borg's announcement that he would forgo serious competition this year seems, at the least, to be the equivalent of a retirement notice.

Connors said during the Masters that he would no longer play the French Open, an event that has frustrated him the way Borg has been thwarted in his bid for the U.S. Open title. "I think my time on clay is over," Connors said.

The Davis Cup series between the United States and Argentina in March, which had appeared to be an interesting matchup, also took an unexpected turn when Guillermo Vilas said he would not make up his mind about playing "until the last possible minute."

Differences between Vilas and José-Luis Clerc have split the Argentine ranks. Last year Clerc skipped the series with France; Argentina lost. Now Vilas apparently wants the last word.

The television networks have been feuding over exclusive American rights to telecast the French Open. Last week, CBS was granted a preliminary injunction that prohibits NBC from televising the tournament, pending the resolution of their dispute.

In its complaint filed in New York State Supreme Court, CBS charged, among other things, that television representatives for the French Tennis Federation had tried to force it to agree to promote Wimbledon (televised by NBC) as part of any new agreement.

Lamar Hunt has assorted sporting interests, ranging from the Kansas City Chiefs pro football team to WCT, which began with the Handsome Eight 15 years ago. The tennis business has not been easy for him. He now says he is "disillusioned" with what he calls the continued opposition to his circuit, but he is determined to "clear the air" on whether current rules by the council constitute monopolistic practices.

He is seeking "several million dollars" in damages for WCT.

"I'm older and less wise," said the Dallas-based sportsman after Monday's news conference. "I think tennis is a very attractive sport. It's grown much more than I thought it would 15 years ago."

The Masters has always been in a no-win situation about its season-ending status. When it was played in December, players complained about being too tired to compete. When it was switched to January, the question arose whether the event should be counted as a 1983 event or the end of the 1982 tour.

This year's tournament had mixed blessings. On the one hand, most pros seemed pleased by the elimination of the round-robin format that had sometimes allowed players to predetermine opponents for the semifinals.

There was an extra night of play for spectators, with large crowds and a mix of singles and doubles in most sessions.

But the event failed to produce anything close to a memorable match. Connors, who did not play his first match until the fourth night, talked of not having played in 10 days. After losing to Lendl in the semifinals, he complained that he had not been "alert" during the match.

With his No. 1 ranking for 1982 secure, after his Wimbledon and U.S. Open titles, he may have treated the tournament too casually.

Ironically, the player who objected most to the 12-player, single-elimination format was Ivan Lendl. "Twelve is not a good number for tennis," he had said.

Lendl then beat Yannick Noah (6-4, 7-5), Connors (6-3, 6-1) and John McEnroe (6-4, 6-4, 6-2) for the $100,000 first prize.

Sci-Fly: Play It by Ear

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — While other physicists have lost themselves in quasars, beta particles and the secrets of the universe, Peter J. Brancazio remains a boy of summer.

Brancazio — who describes himself an "athlete, baseball fan, Little League coach and physicist" in that order — presented a scientific paper Monday on "the physics of judging a fly ball."

"What information does the fielder use subconsciously to decide where the ball is going to land?" asked Brancazio, an associate professor at Brooklyn College of the City University of New York, in a paper presented to the annual meeting of the American Physical Society.

A Cornell physicist has suggested the fielder unknowingly uses trignometry, but Brancazio says his colleague did not consider air resistance, which reduces the distance a baseball travels by 40 percent and would skew any outfielder's calculation of a tangent.

"It would appear that the information used subconsciously in judging a fly ball lies at a deeper level than mere geometric or trigonometric factors," said Brancazio. That "deeper level," he suggests, involves an outfielder's ears and the way he jerks his head at the crack of a bat.

Brancazio's theory is that a top-flight outfielder is guided by inner-ear sensors — "the same sensors that enable us to tell up from down and to maintain our sense of balance" — that are affected by the movement of his head.

"It is possible that the sudden and rapid motion of the fielder's head as he looks upward to follow the flight of the ball off the bat may provide the sensory information that directs the player's body toward the eventual landing point," he said.

"We may actually be judging fly balls by ear."

U.S. Basketball Polls

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The top 20 teams in the Associated Press college basketball poll, with first-place votes in parentheses, records and total points:

1. UCLA (28)	13-1	1,146
2. Indiana (25)	14-1	1,135
3. No. Carolina (5)	15-3	1,024
4. Nev.-Las Vegas (1)	14-0	974
5. Memphis St. (1)	14-1	906
6. Virginia	15-2	898
7. St. John's	17-1	859
8. Louisville	15-3	809
9. Houston	15-2	679
10. Kentucky	13-3	627
11. Villanova	12-3	580
12. Arkansas	15-1	551
13. Missouri	14-3	389
14. Iowa	13-3	379
15. Georgetown	13-4	331
16. Minnesota	12-3	232
17. Illinois St.	14-1	213
18. Syracuse	13-3	200
19. Wake Forest	13-2	114
20. Oklahoma St.	13-2	83

United Press International

NEW YORK — The United Press International board of coaches' top 20 college basketball ratings (first-place votes and records through Jan. 23 in parentheses):

1. UCLA (22) 113-1)	570
2. Indiana (15) (14-1)	559
3. No. Carolina (1) (14-3)	487
4. Virginia (15-2)	390
5. Memphis St. (14-1)	387
6. St. John's (16-1)	385
7. Louisville (15-2) 11)	361
8. Nevada-Las Vegas (16-0) (1)	323
9. Houston (15-2)	242
10. Kentucky (13-3)	220
11. Arkansas (14-1)	199
12. Villanova (12-2)	174
13. Missouri (14-3)	116
14. Illinois St. (13-1)	72
15. Georgetown (13-4)	71
16. Iowa (12-3)	63
17. Minnesota (12-3)	53
18. Syracuse (13-3)	30
19. Washington St. (13-2)	30
20. Wake Forest (14-2)	26

Transition

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association
WASHINGTON—Acquired Ricky Sobers, guard, from Chicago in exchange for second-round draft choices in 1983 and 1985.

FOOTBALL
National Football League
N.Y. GIANTS—Named Tom Bresnahan offensive line coach.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League
EDMONTON—Sent Grant Fuhr, goalie, to Moncton of the American Hockey League.
HARTFORD—Announced the resignation of Larry Kish, head coach. Named Larry Pleau interim head coach.

COLLEGE
ARMY—Named Dick Dullaghan, Bob Sutton, Greg Seamon, Jack Hecker and Ted Gill assistant football coaches.
HOWARD—Announced the resignation of Floyd Keith, head basketball coach.
TULANE—Named Bob Davis and Bryant Peel assistant football coaches.
WABASH—Announced that head football coach Stan Parrish has resigned to become an assistant coach at Purdue.

NBA Standings

	W	L	Pct.	GB
EASTERN CONFERENCE				
Atlantic Division				
Philadelphia	34	6	.850	—
Boston	31	10	.756	3½
New Jersey	27	15	.643	8
Washington	18	23	.439	16½
New York	15	26	.366	19½
Central Division				
Milwaukee	29	14	.674	—
Detroit	22	21	.512	7
Atlanta	20	21	.488	8
Chicago	14	27	.341	14
Indiana	13	27	.325	14½
Cleveland	7	33	.175	20½
WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Midwest Division				
San Antonio	26	18	.591	—
Kansas City	23	17	.575	1
Denver	28	24	.455	6
Dallas	18	22	.450	6
Utah	18	26	.409	8
Houston	6	35	.146	19½
Pacific Division				
Los Angeles	31	8	.795	—
Phoenix	27	16	.628	6
Portland	26	16	.619	6½
Seattle	24	18	.571	8½
Golden State	18	25	.419	15
San Diego	12	31	.279	21

Monday's Results
Detroit 112, Atlanta 108 (Tripucka 31, Thomas 21; Wilkins 38, Johnson 19).
Washington 93, Boston 91 (Haywood 19, Ballard 18; Bird 22, McHale 16).

NHL Standings

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
WALES CONFERENCE						
Patrick Division						
Philadelphia	31	13	6	207	144	68
NY Islanders	25	17	8	182	145	58
Washington	22	16	11	188	175	55
NY Rangers	22	21	6	186	171	50
Pittsburgh	12	29	7	150	228	31
New Jersey	10	29	11	137	203	31
Adams Division						
Boston	32	10	7	202	129	71
Montreal	26	13	9	226	178	61
Buffalo	22	16	9	163	155	53
Quebec	22	20	6	203	199	50
Hartford	12	32	5	159	239	29
CAMPBELL CONFERENCE						
Norris Division						
Chicago	30	12	7	212	168	67
Minnesota	25	14	9	203	177	59
St. Louis	15	27	8	176	198	38
Detroit	11	26	12	149	205	34
Toronto	11	26	9	171	206	31
Smythe Division						
Edmonton	28	14	9	275	203	65
Winnipeg	20	23	5	188	201	45
Calgary	19	24	7	200	213	45
Vancouver	16	22	10	174	189	42
Los Angeles	14	24	7	166	205	39

Monday's Results
Boston 3, N.Y. Rangers 1 (McNab (18).
Pittsburgh 2 (Valve 2 (31), Hancock 2 (17), Gavin (5), Anderson (17), Derlago (9), Torrian (10); Rissling (11, Hannah (9)).
Toronto 6, Pittsburgh 2 (Ashbrook 2 (31), Fergus 2 (22); Nedomansky (6)).

Kish Steps Down As Whaler Coach

The Associated Press

HARTFORD, Connecticut — Larry Kish resigned late Monday as coach of the Hartford Whalers. In the first year of a two-year contract, Kish had skippered the Whalers to a 12-32-5 record. With 29 points, the team was idle Monday; its 29 points is the lowest in the National Hockey League. In their last 18 games, the Whalers have gone 2-15-1, losing a club-record 10 straight road games.

General manager and former coach Larry Pleau said he will replace Kish on an inteim basis.

Kish, 41, was named coach last June, replacing Pleau. He had coached the Hartford affiliate in Binghamton, New York, leading it to last year's American Hockey League championship series. In three years at Binghamton, Kish's record was 109-107-24.

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(Continued From Back Page)

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OBSERVER

The New Backbone

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — With the United States moving inexorably from an industrial economy to a service economy, sentimentalists may shed a tear for the passing of the blue-collar worker, for he will soon be as extinct as the farmer.

As a boy in the country I once heard people say, "The farmer is the backbone of America."

This was in the 1930s. Now most of their farms are planted with suburban housing and shopping malls, or operated by corporations as food factories, and on presidential election nights nobody sits up until dawn any more waiting for the farm vote to come in, because there isn't enough of it to matter.

By the 1940s the backbone of America was the blue-collar worker. He was the man who produced for America. Along with Rosie the Riveter, who wore slacks and a snood, the blue-collar worker had made the great engines of destruction that won World War II.

In an industrial economy, you wore a blue collar and went to the mill and made something.

There was always a service economy though, even when the farmer was the backbone of America. There was the barber who cut your hair and the telephone operator who answered at the central switchboard when you cranked the wall phone. Services were a necessary support for the backbone, but the notion that services would someday become the backbone would never have occurred to the blue-collar worker.

•

Well, here we are, and how rapidly the world turns upside down. The daily stories of devastation in American industry emphasize that many, many unemployed blue-collar workers can expect never to return to blue-collar jobs again. The jobs will cease to exist as the industrial economy shrinks and the service economy expands.

To survive, the blue-collar worker will have to change shirts and master the skills of the service economy. Not so easy any more, at least for people who have spent their lives making things.

Whereas the blue-collar worker went down to the mill and made something, the service-economy worker goes to the office and talks on the telephone and works a computer.

If you've grown up with the idea that national wealth results from making things, it is difficult to adjust not only to the elegant new electronic tools of the service company, but also to the idea that national wealth can result from making nothing but money.

Yet this is the reality at the base of the service economy. Most of the industrial products once the pride of American factories can now be made more cheaply in more backward countries, which lag a generation behind the old Western powers economically. Even Japanese steelmakers are suffering from competition with Southeast Asian and Korean steel, as U.S. car makers are suffering from competition with Japan.

•

In America the business of making things is left more and more to other nations while the business of making money tends more and more toward providing services with ever-increasing efficiency. The backbone of this new economy is not a human symbol, as the farmer and the blue-collar worker was, but the computer.

It is the computer that arranges for your rental car to be available when you want it, the computer that makes your airline reservations, the computer that handles your telephone calls, the computer that renders your bills and shifts your money from bank to creditor and enables you to buy dinner without carrying cash.

There are still a few services the computer can't provide yet. It still can't give you a haircut or feed the baby at 2 a.m., but it can be a big help if you need a complicated piece of surgery.

All these services do not make something, as the farmer and the blue-collar worker made something, but they do make life easier. And so we might say that America has evolved an economy based on the theory that nations can stay rich and powerful by marketing comfort and convenience.

It's a strange development for a nation that's always paid such lip service to the virtues of hardship and toil to find itself tied to an economy aimed at expanding the national comfort.

New York Times Service

Harnessing the Demand for Whips

By William Cockerham
The Hartford Courant

WESTFIELD, Massachusetts — This tidy, little manufacturing city in southern Massachusetts used to be known as the "Whip Capital of the World."

Even today, this city in the midst of rolling farmland clings to its old title. Among the businesses in town are "Whip City Auto," "Whip City Driving School," "Whip City Tool and Die Corp.," "Whip City Tire Co." and "Ye Olde Whip Cafe."

Until the early 20th century, 37 manufacturers produced several million buggy whips a year — until Henry Ford came along. Today, this city of 30,000 about 15 miles west of Springfield has only one whip factory.

The Westfield Whip Co., owned by a former mayor, Harold J. Martin, is a latecomer to the trade, but turns out several hundred thousand whips a year, mostly for harness racing.

"There is still a need for whips. A lot of people don't know that, particularly those who haven't seen a horse in a while," said Martin, a crusty, old former newspaperman. He founded the firm in 1945, while unemployed. Today, about a dozen workers produce whips in a 100-year-old brick factory on the Westfield River.

"It was supposed to have been a stopgap, but I'm still here," Martin said. "When I first came to Westfield, I didn't even know they made whips here." By 1948, *his few remaining competitors* had closed their doors. But Martin says that his company cannot keep up with the demand.

Martin said that there are other whip manufacturers in the country, but claims "only we still do it the Westfield way, the quality way. The others make a cheaper, *simpler whip.*"

In the mid-1800s, Westfield produced up to 95 percent of all the whips in the United States. They were "made by a hundred processes and of materials from the ends of the earth and the depths of the sea," bragged the Yankee peddlers who carried the city's wares across the country.

Back then, the 200 types of whips made might have included such materials as whalebone, catgut, bull hide, fossil gum, linseed oil, elephant tusk, flax rattan and precious stones and jewels. Catalogs advertised wares in the late 1800s for 25 cents to $25.

For a few customers Westfield also produced custom-made whips, such as the silver-encrusted one made for Henry Clay in the mid-19th century.

One whip was described as a "genuine English Holly, with natural knots, a dog knee stalk, fine rabbit bitten, 3¼-inch, with a sterling silver ferrule."

Martin also produces a variety of driving and riding whips, and what is called a lunge whip, the kind used by circus animal trainers. He said that his whips, other than custom-made ones, range in price from $13 to $18.

Although there are different processes for making different whips, they all start off with a core of some flexible material, such as rawhide or fiberglass. In the mid-1800s, the core of some whips was whalebone. In some processes, strips of rattan are glued around the core, machine finished, then wound with thread.

Some historians say the industry here began in the early 1800s when a farmer, Joseph Jokes, tired of his neighbors' breaking off hickory branches on his farm to coax their horses, so he began making and selling crude whips of wood and horsehide.

But the title of "Father of the Whip Industry" has been bestowed upon Hiram Hull of Windsor, Connecticut, who was brought to Westfield in the early 19th century to improve the industry. Before Hull introduced "modern" machinery, Westfield women used to braid whips at home by hand.

Those famous whips were touted as the product that made America move faster.

"A real snapping, curling licking was never possible with the maximum of sting and maximum of wound until Westfield produced whips," it was reported in one magazine of the time.

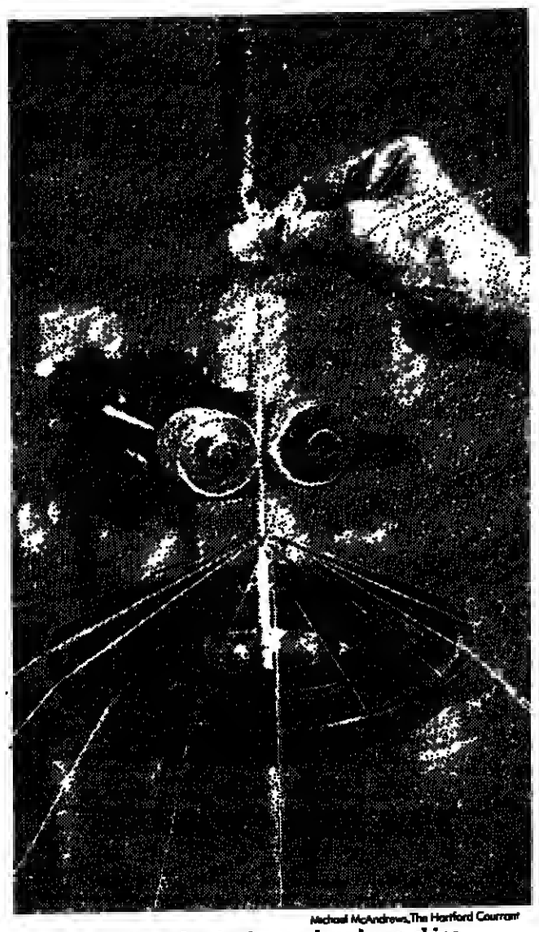
The one problem Westfield's last whip maker has had over the years has been a shortage of quality rawhide, which has forced the company to turn to fiberglass during the last decade.

"I don't know why the quality of the hides has been so bad. Some people say it has to do with an additive [to feed] that is used in the stockyards. It fattens the beef, but fattens the hide as well," Martin said.

He said, however, that he recently found a source of quality rawhide somewhere in the West that he would not divulge.

After World War I, some whip companies turned to making golf clubs, while others began manufacturing bicycles. As more and more automobiles began rolling off Ford's assembly lines, there was a popular saying that "Nothing, including Confederate money, is quite as worthless as stock in a buggy whip factory."

Not for Martin, however. This year "we'll be shipping rawhide whips to harness racers in Europe, as well as Australia and New Zealand," he said. "The harness industry has a real need for quality whips."



Michael McAndrews, The Hartford Courant

Braiding of whips is now done by machine.

PEOPLE

Vatican Art Preview

Nancy Reagan got a private tour of Vatican art at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, escorted by **Cardinal Terence Cooke**, and called the exhibit "truly, truly spectacular." The U.S. first lady and the archbishop of New York viewed the collection of 237 sculptures, paintings, tapestries and other art works on loan from the Vatican museums in the first major exhibition of Vatican art ever sent abroad. The exhibit, now on view for museum members only, will be open to the public beginning Feb. 26.

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Professor Dorothy Hodgkin, a *distinguished British chemist*, has been awarded the highest honor of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. Tass said Hodgkin, 72, was awarded one of two 1982 Mikhail Lomonsov gold medals for "outstanding achievements in biochemistry and crystallochemistry." The other medal was awarded to the Soviet physicist **Yuli Khariton** for his research in several scientific fields, including nuclear physics, Tass said. Hodgkin won the Nobel Prize for chemistry in 1964 in recognition of her work in determining the structure of important chemical compounds, in particular antibiotics, penicillin and vitamin B-12, by using X-ray technology. She retired from a research professorship at Oxford in 1977. . . .

V.S. Naipaul has been awarded the Jerusalem Prize for writings that celebrate "the freedom of the individual in society," the prize committee announced. Trinidad-born of Indian background, Naipaul is regarded as one of the finest English-language writers and scholars of the Third World. Among novels cited by the committee was "Guerrillas," which was singled out as a portrait of the debilitating effect of terrorism on a Caribbean society. Naipaul's most recent work is a nonfiction account of his travels in four Islamic countries — Iran, Malaysia, Indonesia and Pakistan. Naipaul will receive the $3,000 prize from **Mayor Teddy Kollek** of Jerusalem April 27.

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Mick Jagger said in an interview that the Rolling Stones would have to break up but predicted that this would happen slowly. "It's going to have to break up. *It can't go on like* an old comedy act," the British group's lead singer told the Sun newspaper of London. "The band has done what it set out to do. I don't know what goals are left." The Stones, a product of Britain's 1960s pop music boom, grew into one of the world's top rock bands but Jagger, now 40, has branched out into acting.

•

It was a long time coming, but former Private James S. Bumgarner is still delighted with the Purple Heart he just got from the U.S. Army for his service in Korea. "After 32 years it's better to receive this now than posthumously," joked the 54-year-old, who has since become famous as the actor James Garner, as **Major General Lyle Barker** pinned the medal to his sports jacket in a Los Angeles ceremony. Garner was wounded April 23, 1951, while serving with the 5th Regimental Combat Team of the 24th Division. "As a matter of fact, I got it in the backside," said Garner. "I went into a foxhole head-first and I was a little late. There's a lot of room for error with a wound in the rear. It's a wide target." The presentation included an Oak Leaf Cluster because Garner, who changed his name from Bumgarner when he became an actor, had been wounded twice.

•

Dolly Parton, the target of a threat earlier this month, will lay off her band and stop touring after she plays this spring in London, says a spokeswoman for the entertainer. The decisions were made before she was threatened in Owensboro, Kentucky, on Jan. 15, her publicist said. "She has plans for movies for five or six months so there will be a long block of time with no touring," the publicist added. Parton has been secluded at her suburban Nashville home since canceling two shows in Owensboro after police received a telephone call threatening bodily harm to the entertainer. The woman caller said she knew a man who "hated the *ground that Dolly Parton walked* on" and who was going to hurt her, police said. Following the threat, Parton hired a private detective, beefed up security at her home and canceled January concerts in New Orleans and the Texas cities of Beaumont and Fort Worth. The entertainer's last public engagement for about six months is scheduled for March 28-29 at the London Palladium.

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